MOTH POWDER. BUCK & RAYNER'S

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Sweeps them off in swarms, and is NOT POISONOUS--Flies, Fleas, Roaches, Spiders, or Bedbugs. "No reckoning made,

But sent to their account
With all their imperfections on their heads."

BUCK & RAYNER, Makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

EXCURSION. Attractive Pleasure Excursions TO LAKE SUPERIOR. FASTER

The Elegant Passenger Steamers of the CITY OF FREMONT Will leave on Friday evening, July 30, and the CITY OF DULUTH

On Tuesday evening. Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock, for Duluth and intermediate ports.

Enjoy a delightfully cool atmosphere and escape less and dust. Fares low.

Send for descriptive circular to Send for descriptive circular to Send for descriptive circular to Jos. AUSTRIAN, Gen. Manager.

COAL ROGERS & CO. 98 DEARBORN-ST., SHIPPERS OF **Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.**

> Pig Iron and Foundry Supplies. COAL

BOBERT LAW, dealer in all kinds of Coal, by car Offices, 280 Madison, and 126 Market-sts.

Cap, Cape, and Lamp,

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 216 & 218 Monroe-st., Chicago. EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy CHESTER, PA.

Col. THEO, HYATT, President of this Academy, will be at the Gardner House in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2 and 3, from 10 a. m. to 12 a. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business. Messra, Theron Fardee, Watts DeGolyer, T. A. Cosgrove, J. K. Harmon, Horner White, citizens of Chicago, are patrons of the

On all Garments ordered of us in July from and afte July 6, 1880. EDWARD ELY & CO.,

OBBING HOUSE FOR RENT in KANSAS CITY, MO. Six Stories, with basement, 70 feet Stone Front, by 25 feet deep by 50 rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with Steam Heating and every modern improvement. WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. TO NEWSPAPER MEN

A first-class Chambers' Folding Ma-chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 86x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

Proposals for Jail.

At Bloomington, Ill., sealed proposals for building a new Jail for McLean County, Ill., will be received by the Building Committee, at the Supervisors' room, in the Court-House, until Aug. 4 182 (a 12 O'clock m. Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the architect, H. A. Miner. Bids will be received for the whole, or any part, of the work for enclosing the building. Each bid must be secompanied by a satisfactory bond or certified check in the sum of one-tenth the amount of the bid, as a guarantee that the bidder will, if his bid is accepted, immediately enter into contract, and give the reputed in mediately enter into contract, and give the reputed in the work. The right is reserved to reject, any or all bids.

By orall bids.

By orall bids.

By order of the Building Committee.

A. BROKAW, Chairman. ovement of Harbor of Grand Marnis, Minn.

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ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, 1894 West Third street, St. PAUL, Minn., 2 1994 West Third street, St. PAUL, Minn., 2 1995 West Third street, St. PAUL, Minn., 2 1995 West Third street, St. PAUL, Minn., 2 1995 West Third street, will be received at this office by the understand. Itself, at which time and pince they will be opened, for Dredging and Contraction of Breakwater in the Harbor of Grand Marias, Cook County, Minn. on the north shore of the Superior, about 106 miles northeast of Duluth, Minn.

is on which proposals must be made, contain-cifications and detailed information, may be don application to CHAS. J. ALLEN, Captain of Engineers.

Improvement of Harbor of Duluth, MinnENGINER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
ENGINER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
ENGINER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
Sailed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at
the office by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock p. m., or
the fith an of August, 1830, at which time and place
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als for Harbor Improvemen UNITED STATES ENGINERS OFFICE.

SHOWER BUILDING, CHICAGO, Ill., July 24, 180.
Scaled Proposal, in duplicate, will be received at the ones until 12 o'clock noon "Engrady, Aug. 12, 200, for draging the outer harbor at Chicago, Ill. 12 aspected to excavate 175,000 cubic yards, more of

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all in-ormation apply at this office.

G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposal for Wood Work.

Proposal for Wood Work.

OFFICE OF SUPENVISING ABCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
ASSINGTON, D. C., July 26th, 1880.

In on the 5th day of August, 1880, for mahogany
aning for films in panels of Post-Office acceen. Insaling rias and hard ware for the United States Canmillionse at Chicago. Il., in acceptaince with drawand specification. Copies of the Inter, and, any
dillical information, may be had on application at
the office, or many the state of the proposal of the Superintendent, where
dawings can be seen. JAS. G. Hill,
Supervising Architect.

Proposals for Steam Fire Engine.

Best surters Milifary Division of the Missouri, office of C. Q. M. CSECAGO, Ill., July 28, 1880.

SPARED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the substitutions, will-be received at this office, until of the substitutions, will-be received at this office, until of the substitutions of the substitution of th

hes, etc. offered.

BUFUS INGALLS, Col., and A. Q. M. Gen'l.

For Fier Extension.

For sectifications, binnis for proposals, and all inmain apply at this office.

G. LIDEUKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A. CELLULOID GOODS.

Knights Templar and all styles Calidoid Collars and Cuffs. Do not wilt in warmest weather. Pricelists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 36 Madison-st.,

PRESIDENTIAL.

Magnificent Republican Demonstration at Du Quoin, III., Yesterday.

Immense Attendance from All Parts of the Eighteenth District.

Gen. Logan and Others Review the Records of the Two Parties.

A Boys-in-Blue Organization Formed in the Evening.

Illuminations, Torchlight Processions, and Old-Time Enthusiasm.

The Pennsylvania State Republican Committee Hold a Rousing Meeting.

Most Encouraging Reports Received from All Parts of That State.

Opening of the Ohio Campaign by the Hon. Stanley Matthews.

Garfield's Nomination Indorsed by the People's National-Labor Convention in Pennsylvania.

Substance of Hancock's Letter of Acceptance Given by One Who Claims to Know.

One of the Briefest Documents Ever Concocted by the Sage of Gramercy Park.

ILLINOIS. A MONSTER GATHERING AT DU QUOIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Du Quoin, Ill., July 29.—The grand Republican rally in connection with the Eighteenth District Congressional Conven-tion, which met here to-day has made the occasion a veritable red-letter day in the his-

occasion a veritable red-letter day in the history of Du Quoin. The outside attendance, brought in by train from the south, north, east, and west, and the farmers' wagons from all directions, gave the lie to the favorit Democratic fiction in regard to alleged "lack of interest in the Republican lines." Fully 10,-000 people, residents and visitors, crowded the streets and the park of the Egyptian city, while a predigious display of flags tian city, while a prodigious display of flags and bunting, Garfield and Arthur banners, and Chinese lanterns, and the presence of half a dozen brass bands, imparted a holiday triotism and enthusiasm of the Republican of Perry County were neither dead nor sleeping. The Congressional Convention fulfilled the expectation in nominating by acclamation the Hon. John R. Thomas, the present Representative. He was elected two years ago by a majority of some 600 votes. The district is always a close one, but it evidently expects to get in ahead of his antago

DYED-IN-THE-WOOL OLD FOSSIL on the other side, with about double the old majority. The Convention was a decidedly harmonized one. It was so thoroughly one way, in fact, that no other name was pre-sented. The speaking began about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, A large stand had been erected in the park, and handsomely trimmed with flags and evergreens. A local glee club sang two or three campaign songs in excellent style while the crowd was gath-

nist, a

ering in the grove.

The first speaker was C. Heinfelden, of the Belleville Zeitung, who briefly addressed the German portion of the audience in their native tongue. He referred to the elements in all the principles of the two great parties, and showed that the true interests of the community demanded the con-tinuance in power of the Republican party, which had given the land prosperity and proved itself the party of honest money and

the defender of the National faith and credit. The large audience hardly needed any introduction to Gen. Logan, the next speaker, who was greeted with great applause. The General began by a reference to the follies of the Democratic and Greenback parties, and

THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEN
whom the Republican party had nominated for its standard-bearers. They were not only tried men and true, but they stood as the representatives of the great party, whose representatives of the great party, whose achievements, like the pages of Homer, would be read in ages to come. But the Democratic party which opposed it for twenty years were again clamoring for a change, and it was well to inquire what would be the results of a change at this time. The only surprise he had felt at the Democracy's action was at the nomination of a Union soldier. In this they evidently recognized the fact that a Union soldier did not commit a crime, and was at least as good as a Rebel General. Hancock had once undertaken to administer the civil law, but with that single exception he had had no experience in civil matters. In thus endeavoring to administer the law he clearly and knowingly violated it, and was notified by Gen. Grant that he might come North. The speaker's surprise at English's nomination equaled his surprise at the news of Hancock's selection. The Democrats, in nominating, had gone back on their denunciation of National bankers, and had illustrated the fact that their party was consistent only in its inconsistencies.

the General Next Proceeded to rip up the Democratic party's platform. Its principles and its traditions, which it now reaffirmed, had already plunged the country in one war and nearly brought it to the verge of another. The Democratic opposition to centralization was only another name for its opposition to the power of the Government. To put the doctrine of State-sovereignty into their platform meant nothing else than their intention to wipe out the legislation of the last few years, and the resurrection of these pernicious doctrines. Their declaration in favor of a free ballot was nothing but a hage joke. They were in favor of free ballots where none but Democrats voted. Their record on the question of education simply belied their present attitude. The Democratic party, in spite of the fact that it was in a minority so far as population, wealth, and education were concerned, controlled the House of Representatives for no other reason than that the people who fought to save their country had been altogether too mereiful and too much inclined to believe what they were told; but, forgiving as they THE GENERAL NEXT PROCEEDED

were, they were not ready to adopt the doc-trines that had led them into a long, bloody

truggle.
GEN. LOGAN MERCILESLY RIDDLED the Democratic pretensions to economy in public expenditures, and charged that party with stopping the car of progress in the past, and as ready and willing to do the same again if they got the power. Why should the people want a change from prosperity to a state of uncertainty? In Gen. Logau's opinion they did not want it any more than the farmer wanted to trade off a good wheat field for a lot of land abounding in thistles and cockle burrs. The Republicans had presented candidates who will be supported by the law-loving conservative elements of the country. Gen. Garfield he knew to be an honest, conscientious man, who would make a good President and give the people a good Administration. The State candidates on the Republican side were unexceptionable. To match Gov. Cullom the Democrats had put up Judge Trumbuli. In speaking of him Gen. Logan said he was only sorry that the Democratic party couldn't find somebody who had been in their party a little longer. It always made him feel bad to find the Democracy following the Republican party and picking up the pieces it had thrown away; but the Republican party

at that so long as the Democrats were satisfied. They had certainly a spasm this year of some kind that had led them in a different direction, but they couldn't fool anybody by nominating a soldier-President, for a President of that sort who expected to carry out Democratic ideas was no better than any other Democratic President. There were very few Democratic Union soldiers anyway, and still fewer good soldiers who accept a Democratic nomination. The Republican party in this contest had the double advantage of superior principle and of superior candidates. If the machinery of the Government was reversed it would result in calamity to the country at large. In conclusion the General asked his hearers to examine the questions involved, and to fight on the line of principle that was best exaculated to subserve the interests of this conutry. OUGHT NOT TO COMPLAIN

old "PAP" SINGLETON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

"CATUR, Ill., July 29.—"Pap" Singleton, aged 71 years, the father of the negro exodus, addressed a large crowd of colored people at the Baptist Church here to-night. He was before the Voorhees committee last winter, and in his speech to-night gave Voorhees Columbia. He formed two colonies in Kansas, has homes for 13,000 colored families in Indiana, homes for 500 families near Pontiac and other points in Illinois, and is going to keep up the good work he has inaugurated as long as he lives. He will leave for Indiana to-morrow.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

which was frequently interrupted by appliance and laughter, closed the oratorical program for the afternoon, but an enthusiastic impromptu meeting was organized immediately afterwards at the conventionhall of all the old soldiers in attendance, some 600 in number. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. Martin Beem, of Chicago; Capt. Thomas, the nominee for Congressman; and Gen. Madison Miller, of Randolph County. The result was the organization on the spot of a Boys in Blue Association for the Eighteenth District. It is almost unnecessary to add that Gen. Beem's reference to Gen. Grant's recent order to the Boys in Blue in the East was received with little less than frantic enthusiasm. GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH,

ceived with little less than frantic enthusiasm.

The city was brilliantly illuminated this evening by Chinese lanterns in the park and in front of nearly every store and private dwelling, by the flicker and flare of the torchlights carried by a procession of 700 or 800 hearty Republican voters, and by the very creditable display of fireworks which began with the starting of the procession, and was kept up at more or less frequent intervals during the remainder of the evening. The crowds,

INSTEAD OF DECREASING, had grown in size since the afternoon, and the enthusiasm was at its utmost. Never before in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was there such an outpouring in the district, the nearest approach to it having been the memorable barbecue held here in 1864, during Lincoln's second campaign. It was 9 o'clock before the procession marched into the park, and the meeting at the main stand got under way, the size of the crowd having made it necessary to start another meeting in other sections of the park, at which Gen. Beem and

way, the size of the crowd having made it necessary to start another meeting in other sections of the park, at which Gen. Beem and Capt. Thomas held the crowd for a couple of hours by their stalwart utterances.

The first speaker at the main stand was Gov. Cullom, who began by testifying that he had never seen such a gathering in all his political experience from one end of the State to the other. The demonstration meant just one thing to him, that Illinois would give Garfield and Arthur 50,000 majority. He then proceeded to show why the Republican party should control this Government. In the first place, no other party was fit to control, as was fully demonstrated by contrasting its record with that of the Democratic party, whose last President was James Buchanan, and which

NEVER WOULD HAVE
another. Judge Trumbull, in Chicago, had asked the siliy question, Why should Hancock be elected? They might have known better, for nobody on earth could begin to give a good and sufficient reason. The Democratic party had been for years against military Presidents, and yet it put up a man who had been in military life ever since he was a boy. On the other hand, there were the best of reasons why Garfield should and would be elected. In the first place, he belonged to the grandest political party on the face of the earth. Second, he was a man of the people, with a warm apprehension of their condition and their wants. In the midst of general prosperity was there any need or sense in a change? The Democrats were fond of proclaiming that there were no issues before the people. If that were true, then a change was doubly useless. But there was an issue before the country, and that issue was the Solid South. If it must come to an issue between the sections, he was in favor of keeping the power in the hands of NEVER WOULD HAVE

the Government intact, instead of turning it over to those who sought to destroy it. In conclusion, Gov. Culiom said a word about State affairs, not forgetting to mention that there was money in the Treasury to-day to pay every dollar of the bonded debt, and that by the first of January next the State would have taken up the last scrap of paper now out against it. The State institutions had gone on most successfully; expenditures had been kept down to the lowest point, and the taxes were so light as to scarcely be considered a burden. The Governor's speech was heard with an interest which frequently manifested itself in bursts of applause. He was followed by Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., who was in good speaking trim, and took well with the Egyptians, and also by Ike Clements and Capt. Roberts, after which the meeting broke up with three cheers for Garfield, Arthur, and Cullom. Thus ended one of the greatest political celebrations ever held in Southern Illinois. THOSE WHO FOUGHT TO SAVE

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—The Repub lican State Committee met to-day and took measures for immediate organization and vigorous work. Encouraging reports come in from all quarters. Gen. Beaver said the Republicans of his section in the northern central part of the State are very solidly unitcentral part of the State are very solidly united on the Republican nominees. He had traveled over Centre County and in the counties on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and found the greatest interest manifested in the success of the ticket. Col. Keller spoke to the same effect. He said: "I do not know a single Republican civilian or soldier who will vote for Hancock. Our ranks are solid. We began the campaign by organizing clubs a week ago. We have already six clubs organized, with about 800 members, and in nearly every club there are members, and in nearly every club there are men who have heretofore voted the Dem-ocratic ticket."

Gen. Koontz, another well-known worker, remarked: "I have never known such thorough organization so early in the can-vass, especially when it is remembered that

our election now takes place in November instead of October, as formerly. There are positively no defections in the Republican ranks. Gen. Garfield will, as far as I know, GET THE SOLID REPUBLICAN VOTE in our county. The formation of clubs and the activity among Republicans I regard as a very healthy sign. The Democrats generally will support Hancock. The enthusiasm for their ticket is not increasing by any

means."

In calling the meeting to order, Chairman John Cessna made a most sanguine speech, which brought out frequent cheers. He went through the list of counties throughout the State, and spoke warmly of the thorough organization which had already been perfected in each. "In all my experience," said the veteran, "I never knew the counties to be so well organized. Letters of assurance are crowding in on me from all parts of the State, and every one speaks volumes of a glorious and successful fight, during the coming campaign." To show the extent of the work being done throughout Pennsylvania, he said that within the brief time he had gone into the harness he had sampled the mucliage of \$15 worth of postage-stamps; "and as to this plie of letters before me," added Mr. Cessna, "there ought to be a committee appointed to digest them, as it will take me alone two years to go through them." When Mr. Cessna had concluded, he in-

When Mr. Cessna had concluded, he introduced

EX-GOV. MARSHALL JEWELL.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The tenor of his remarks indicated that the outlook was even more encouraging than it has been at the opening of a campaign for many years back. He had traveled all over the country, and was satisfied that every section was being well organized for work, and in a manner that he had never known before. There was everywhere an enthusiasm prevailing which augured unprecedented success, "I will wager any amount," said Gov. Jewell, warming up as he went along, "that Connecticut will place herself on the right side of the force this fall. I will have the pleasure of communicating to Pennsylvania, which I know will score 20,000 majority, that Connecticut has also gone Republican." He informed the Committee that it was his intention, in two or three of the Southern States, to make an aggressive campaign. "There is a Republican down there who is going to run for Cougress, and I have informed him that if he has the courage to try it I will do all I can to help him; and

all I can to help him; and
As for CONNETTICUT,
there is no fear. Four of the prominent
cities are now controlled by Republican
Mayors, and besides that advantage the State
has always been Republican on National
issues." The National Chairman, in concluding, cautioned the State Committee to be
watchful of the Elector iticket. He instructed Mr. Cessna to inquire into the
political connections of every Elector, and if
there is any doubt existing the doubtful man
should be retired at once and some one else
substituted.

should be retired at once and some one else substituted.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, in addressing the meeting, in referring to English, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, characterized him as "a very dangerous man." He was a member of Congress at the same time as Mr. Grow, and his introduction of the Lecompton bill,

ONE OF THE MOST INPAMOUS BILLS

ever presented, showed his dangerous character.

Maj. McQuade and S. E. Nyce, from Montgomery County, the home of Hancock, both addressed the meeting, and said that there would not be more than twenty-five Republicans at the most who would go over to Hancock. Even the relatives of Hancock were going to vote the Republican ticket.

B. F. Eshleman said tha Lancaster County would be good for 9,000 m forty.

Gen. Lilly, speaking f. Carbon County, said the whole Republican strength would be brought out, and a little more.

Addresses were also delivered by Gen. Harry White, of Indiana County; Gen. James A. Beaver, Centre County; and Congressman Fisher, from Huntingdon County. There were about eighty members and substitutes present at the meeting, and it was the largest meeting of the Committee ever held.

LANDERS KICKS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29 .- It is stated to-night on good authority that the assess-ment against Franklin Landers, Democratic nominee for Governor, made by the State Central Committee, is \$3,500, and that he gave his check to-day for this amount. The sum has been variously given, the amounts ranging between \$1,000 and \$5,000, but on the authority of a member of the State Committee it is now given at \$3,500. Mr. Landers objected to paying so large a sum, for the reason that four years ago Gov. Williams was assessed only \$1,200, and that in 1872 Gov. Hendricks had been asked to pay nothing. Besides, he believed the assessment had been made larger than it otherwise would have been except for the personal dislike of several members of the Committee, notably O. O. Stealey, of the New Albany district, who opposed his nomination very bitterly, and who now proposes to get even with him by reducing his exchequer. As an additional objection he claimed that he would also be called upon to make a liberal donation to each County Committee besides, so that

BY THE TIME THE ELECTION WAS OVER he would be mulcted to the tune of \$10,000 or \$15,000. But these objections having no weight with the Committee, Mr. Landers got mad, swore a round Presbyterian oath, and assigned the headquarters of the Committee to a place noted for its torrid climate. After getting cooled off, however, and having advised with his friends, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and so he drew his check to-day for the sum as stated above. Why the Committee should assess Landers \$3,500 this year, when it let Williams off in 1876 with the payment of \$1,200, is not clear, unless that, realizing of \$1,200, is not clear, unless that, realizing the situation of affairs, the Democracy see no other way to succeed except by buying their way in. The Democratic State Committee have rented four parlors in the Bates House for headquarters during the remainder of the campaign. This is regarded very extravagant and unnecessary, but with assessments like that of Landers the Committee feels that it can afford to be extravagant.

it can afford to be extravagant.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPENING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 29.—A private letter from William H. English states that the Indianapolis Democracy propose to open their campaign on Saturday, Aug. 14, by a rousing meeting in every county in the State. Among the Illinois Democrats invited to speak on that occasion are James C. Robinson, Andrew J. Hunter of Paris, John H. Oberly, and William J. Allen. Robinson has already been assigned to Terre Haute.

AT GARRETT. AT GARRETT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GARRETT, Md., July 29.—A large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans was held here this evening, and heard an eloquent and logical address by Judge Robert S. Taylor, candidate for Congress from this (the Twelfth) district of Indiana. After the address a Garfield and Arthur Club of 100 members was formed, which will be largely added to during the campaign.

THE TOLEDO GATHERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toledo, O.; July 29.—This has been a field day for the Republicans of Toledo and vicinity, owing to the successful outcome of the Congressional Convention and the fitting wind-up in the evening by the opening of the campaign in a masterly speech by the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati. Sängerfest Hall was crowded in the evening with one of the largest meetings ever held there. Many ladies were present. Mr. Matthews was listened to with the closest attention and interrupted with frequent applause. It seemed to produce

a profound impression, and will undoubtedly tell in the future operations of the campaign. His address consisted of a caim, dispassionate review of the present political situation in this country, with especial reference to the destruction of the Republican party in the South. The speaker seemed to strike a happy keynote when he said: "If the Federal Government is not strong enough to protect the weakest of its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, then I want that Government made stronger."

HANCOCK'S LATEST.

OUGHT TO HAVE GIVEN HIM THE CHAR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The following tale was narrated by a Virginia stump orator not long since, and is now doing duty in the columns of the Southern papers in working up a Hancock sentiment:

working up a Hancock sentiment:

"It was after the surrender of Lee," said the orator, "and the Federal troops were moving along a Virginia road, beside which stood two old men,—farmers,—too old to have been in the ranks of the Rebel army. They had been reduced almost to beggary, their lands made worthless, their buildings and stock destroyed. A mounted officer rode along and courteously saluted the old men. He entered into conversation with them. He was smoking a cigar at the time. One of the old men, wishing to conceal his grief, pulled out a cob pipe, and essayed to light it, but tears streamed from his eyes and his hand trembled so that he could not hold the match steadily enough to accomplish his purpose. He only betrayed his agitation. The officer thereupon threw himself from his hoyse, and, seizing the old man's pipe, placed the lighted end of the cigar upon the tobacco, and beld it steadily until it was lighted. He then said: 'Go now in peace; go to work; build up the South, and no one shall molest you.' That officer was Winfield Scott Hancock."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

A SPLENDID OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ex-Gov. Jewell,
Chalrman of the National Committee, returned from his visit to Roston and Philade phia to-day. He spoke enthusiastically of his reception in Boston, and at the earnest-ness he found in the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. From Boston he went Wednesday night to Philadelphia, and met the Pennsylvania State Committee. The forty Republicans he met brought most gratifying reports of the condition of the party in the Keystone State. The districts are all in good shape. The soldier vote is not broken, and Pennsylvania may be count ed on as sure to give an increased Republican majority. The campaign work is to begin there immediately, and the Hon John Cesna, one of the most vigorous and effective workers in the State, will be in the headquarters from this time until the election, giving to the party the benefit of his

large experience. At the State Committee Headquarters the pile of portraits of the candidates has diminished, and the pictures will soon adorn the rooms of the Clubs throughout the State, of which there are now 175 in good working

order.

Gen. Arthur, Chairman of the State Committee, is not looked for until next Wednes-

mittee, is not looked for until next Wednesday.

The Executive Committee of the Central Campaign Club had a meeting last night in the Coleman House rooms. The Chairman read a letter from Gen. John C. Fremont, who congratulated the Club upon its prosperity, referred with pride to the efficient work done by just such organizations when he was a candidate in 1856, and urged the members to persist in the cause in which they had enlisted. It is proposed to hold a grand mass-meeting, and have Gen. Fremont preside.

A letter from Baltimore promised good work against a peculiar voting population. The writer said: "We shall fight them, and hope to make a gain of one or two Congressmen."

AUSTIN BLAIR. "THE WAR GOVERNOR" OF MICHIGAN UN DERSTOOD TO HAVE DECIDED GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

Detroit Post, July 29.

The Jackson Patriot (Democratic) of Wednesday morning published an editorial upon its first page under the title of "Gov. Blair's Position," which admits the truth of the reports quietly current for some time that the ablest and most conspicuous of the Michigan Liberals, Austin Blair, had de-termined to abandon his Democratic affiliations and support the Republican ticket in the coming campaign. The article is in the main an attempt to parry the force of this

main an attempt to parry the force of this serious blow, but its tone shows that the Democracy well knows that it is "hard hit." Those parts of the Patriot's statement which are of a news character are as follows:

"It has been rumored for some time that ex-Gov. Blair was in doubt as to whether he would support the Democratic or Republican candidates in the present campaign, but that he was rather inclined to return to the old party which he left eight years ago. In view of the reasons which he gave at that time for leaving the party, and which he has since frequently relterated, we have not placed much reliance on these reports, for we could not believe that any man who made any claim to consistency could so stulify himself. Recently, however, these rumors have assumed more definit form, and it now comes to us from pretty good authority that the Governor is preparing a letter for publication, in which he will announce his change of political faith and give his reasons therefor. We understand that the principal reason of his changing at this particular time is that he is dissatisfied with the work of a Democratic Congress." work of a Democratic Congress.

INDORSED.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR INDORSED BY THE LABORING MEN.
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The Independent People's Labor Convention assembled in Sharon yesterday for the purpose of select-ing candidates for President and Vice-Presi-dent of the United States. W. H. Taylor, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order. After a brief address, an election of permanent officers was held, resulting in the selection for Chairman of B. Smith, of Virginia; Secretary, John L. Jones, Pittsburg.

The Chair appointed J. K. Rogers, of Indiana, N. Venhany, of Connecticut, and R. Sullivan, of Iowa, Committee on President.

Sullivan, of Iowa, Committee on President. They reported fifteen States present, each State being entitled to fifteen votes.
On motion of Mr. Jones, of New York, the Convention went into nominations.
Mr. Taylor, of Cleveland, presented the name of Senator James A. Garfield; seconded by Perkins, of Ohio. Mr. Jones, of New York, presented Gen. Hancock; seconded by Johnson, of Iowa. Mr. Linden, of Maine, presented Gen. Weaver; Spalding, of West Virginia, seconded.
The ballot was as follows:

Virginia....

Total vote cast 225, Garfield receiving 25 majority over all.

The nomination was then made unanimous. Gen. Arthur was nominated for Vice-President by a calcumpting the column of the calcumpting the calcump dent by acclamation.

After which the Convention adjourned

HANCOCK'S LETTER.

WHAT IT IS REPORTED TO CONTAIN.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Express says:

It was rumored to-day that Gen. Hancock's
letter of acceptance would be issued this
evening, but at 3 o'clock this afternoon it was
definitly learned, from a source which may
be regarded as fully authentic, that his letter

will not be furnished to the public to-day. It is believed that the issuance of the letter only awaits the arrival of copies of Mr. English's letter of acceptance, so that both letters may be issued simultaneously.

An Express reporter this afternoon learned that Gen. Hancock's letter has been ready and in print for several days. It was printed in a printing-office on Governor's Island, where official orders and kindred matter are printed. The General's letter is understood to be a short one. From persons believed to have a general knowledge of its substance, it is gathered that its chief points are:

First—That a President's duties are chiefly executive, and that, therefore, as a soldier acts in obedience to superior authority, the President must obey the Constitution as the supreme law of the land and obey and enforce the laws of Congress, whose duty it is to repeal laws when it is found that they have become obnoxious.

Second—That the political results of the War must be accepted and held in good faith; the constitutional amendments and laws enacted in pursuance thereof must be fully respected.

Third—The broadest democratic ground

enacted in pursuance thereof must be fully respected.

Third—The broadest democratic ground will be taken on the Chinese question, that Columbia is the asylum and home for the oppressed of all lands, but she will not tolerate the enslavement of labor in any form, whether by foreign or local contract.

Fourth—That the duty of the President to make recommendations to Congress is to be pursued in no narrow but in a thoroughly National sense, and, as local interests may conflict, the duty of reconciling matters over which sections may dispute belongs to Congress, the law-making power.

GARFIELD IN THE ARMY. INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY COL. RALPH

PLUMB. Col. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, Ill., who served with Gen. Garfield during the War, was at the Palmer House yesterday. The Colonel has a leaning toward Greenbackism, and, desiring to know whether he would sup-port the man under whose command he had served or adhere to the Greenback candidate, a reporter introduced the subject in this

"I understand that you intend to desert the Greenback party; am I rightly in-

"Let me answer you by saying that I was an original Abolitionist and a Free-Soller down to and including the election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. For some years I have held views upon the subject of the cur-rency not in accord with the Republican party, and under conditions which might have arisen in the Chicago Convention I should have felt it my duty to cast my vote for a candidate for the Presidency outside of the Republican party."

"The nomination of Gen. Garfield settled "Yes, the selection of Gen. Garfield determined me at once to give him my vote and my hearty support."
"I understand that you have long been intimately acquainted with that gentleman?"

"I understand that you have long been intimately acquainted with that gentleman?"

"My acquaintance with Gen. Garfield commenced twenty years ago. I then knew him as a model young man engaged in conducting the affairs of a college in Ohio."

"In what capacity?"

"President, in which position he served faithfully and honestly all with whom he had business contact."

"You knew him in the War, I believe?"

"Yes, upon entering the service in 1861, with a commission as Quartermaster. I was assigned to duty on the staff of the then Col. Garfield, who had recently been placed in charge of a little army for the special purpose of guarding one Rebel pathway to the Onio River."

"What was that?"

"The Big Sandy River, in Kentucky."

"How long did you serve with the next President?"

"Until he was assigned to duty as Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, during which time I had a rare opportunity of knowing him very intimately. The service required of him and his regiments in Eastern Kentucky was of a most taxing nature."

"Please explain."

I had a rare opportunity of knowing him very intimmely. The service required of him and his regiments in Eastern Kentucky was of a most taxing nature."

"Please explain."

"The winter was probably the most trying one of the War, because of the constant rains and severe perils consequent upon a campaign under such circumstances. Again, it was a trying time because the then green volunteers were not used to the exposure which was necessary for the salvation of that part of the army."

"How old was the General then?"

"Judging from my own age then, which was 45 years, Gen. Garfield, our commander, must have been 30."

"How did he conduct himself?"

"The dignity, knowledge, faithfulness, and bravery shown by him under all circumstances, whether good or adverse, were such as to challenge the admiration of every officer or soldier under him. His duties as our commander were faithfully and promptly performed."

"What was his treatment of the private soldier? Did he, Hancock-like, compel them to burn their övercoats and suffer in consequence?"

"No, sir; he was a different stamp of man. His efforts for the care and comfort of the men under him was untiring, as I well know from personal observation."

"Did you consider him a good soldier?"

"I considered him a model soldier, for he was vigilant, cautious, brave, and zealous. In battle no man ever went further than Gen. Garfield toward the enemies of his country, and he asked no man to go where he would not lead. Gen. Garfield had a thorough knowledge of military tactics, which he had acquired by diligent study."

"Yes, whatever he undertook to do he thoroughly mastered first. I discovered it to be the rule of his life to never undertake to accomplish an object without fully comprehending the situation and being familiar with all the knowledge that competent and exhaustive research could command."

"How was he socially considered?"

"In social life he was attractive to those around him, and when the duties of the day were done many and many a night were the hours whiled

"I mean an entertainer, or a conversationalist."

"Yes, as I have intimated, he was a great student, and I remember that on many nights his tallow-dip was still burning long after every one else, save the sentinel, had gone to sleep. He was a constant and conscientious student, and whatever occupied his attention in literature received a thorough dissection."

"Colonel, you have spoken of his kindly regard for his men; can you recall any one incident that would be interesting in this connection?"

"Yes, I remember many, but will give you one which will illustrate the character of the man. Let me premise by stating that the Big Sandy River is one of those mountain streams that lie between sharp hills running down to the very river bed, and a tortuous, rapid stream. Sometimes so dry was it as to contain less than a foot of water, and then in a few days perhaps, after a heavy rain, it would fill up to the depth of sixty feet. The narrow channel was hedged about with sharp rocks and overhanging trees, which would frequently slide down into the channel, thus imperiling the existence of any craft which might attempt a trip down the dangerous thoroughfare. Now let me come to the point."

"Proceed."

"I have mentioned this river and this channel in order to introduce my illustration. On one occasion Garfield's little army lay at Piketon in an almost destitute condition, owing to the Government's inability to furnish him supplies, the roads being entirely impassable. The only way open to get supplies to his half-famished men was by way of the river. A boat the size of a canabotat, and built like a propeller, was obtained. With this craft Gen. Garfield made his way to the depot of supplies at Cattlettsburg, 100 miles distant from his camp, and loaded on his perilous journey. Night came on, and the men in charge of the boat, who knew the danger in store during the trip up that winding and treacherous stream, hesitated about proceeding until morning, and no expostulation or entreaties could induse the civilian boatmen to r

matter of life or death with Garfield's men 00 miles away."
"What course did he pursue?"

a matter of life or death with Garfield's men
100 miles away."

"What course did he pursue?"

"I was proceeding to say that the young commander of the little army assumed command of the boat as well, and, taking the tiller in his own hands, directed the cowering engineer to keep up steam and set the machinery in motion. It is unnecessary for me to describe the awful perils of that voyage, or the narrow escapes, but let me add that no here ever faced the uncertainties of life more gallantly than did Gen. Garfield. At that tiller he remained day and night until he brought the boat and her precious cargo of food to the hungaring and almost famished Army."

"How long did it take to complete the voyage?"

"Twenty hours, during which time he remained at his post."

"Were you with Gen. Garfield when he was asked to become a candidate for Congress?"

"I well remeber the circumstance."

"Where was he stationed at that time?"

"We were in Alabama when he received a letter urging him to accept his first nomination to Congress."

"It has been said that Garfield hastily accepted the nomination, or, in other words, was anxious to be in a place remote from Rebel builets?"

"There is no truth in the assumption. The question of leaving the army—or rather the field—was considered by him with careful solicitude in order to determine his duty. I happen to know that the course he at last determined upon was reached after much consideration, and this result was influenced very much by the strong and earnest solicitations of his friends."

"Yes, friends in and our of the army."

"How have been gotten up for campaign purposes."

"The opposition do, however."

"Even they do not believe these charges. They have been gotten up for campaign purposes."

"Then you think his reputation is unblem-ished?"

"Then you think his reputation is unblem-

"Then you think his reputation is unblemished?"

"It is idle to talk to those who know Gen. Garfield intimately, that he has been guilty of any of the charges that are at present made against his integrity. If there ever was any such fault in his makeup I should not have falled to know.it. Of this I am sure, that it is impossible, until his whole nature is changed, for James A. Garfield to do anything different from what the strictest interpretation of honesty indicates."

"Do you think he will adorn the Presidential chair?"

"I regard Gen. Garfield in every respect as a representative American, worthy to be President of 50,000,000 of people."

"Pardon me if I ask you one more question: Do you think he will receive the support of the conservative men of the Nation?"

"I most assuredly do."

A special meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club was held at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets last evening, Mr. McConnell in the chair. In the absence of the Hon. L. L. Mills, who was expected to address the Club, the members had a general talk upon the work of the campaign, and especially what needed to be done in the Six-teenth Ward. Mr. Le Brun said that the Democrats were actively at work, and boasts were made by them that they would carry the were made by them that they would carry the ward by over 300 majority. It behooved the Republicans to be up and doing. Col. Schaffner did not believe the Democrats would carry the ward, but he thought it would be a good idea to stop fraud and repeating by having plats made of each precinct, showing eyery house, its number, and occupants. The vacant lots should be plainly marked in a different color, so as to distinguish them from the occupied ones. The judges of election would thus be able to spot at once repeaters or illegal voters from vacant lots. Col. Schaffner's suggestion was regarded favorably, and a committee consisting of T. S. Wallin, J. A. Le Brun, and Col. Schaffner appointed to find out the cost of such plats and report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chalrman; but it next meeting. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman; but it was suggested that they reassemble not later than the middle of August.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward met last evening at Chicago Avenue Hall. The members had a discussion over the work of the Finance Committee. It seems the Committee never made a report, and it was not known how much, if any, money was on hand. Finally, the Finance Committee were given another week in which to report. At the next meeting, in obedience to orders from the Democratic Central Committee, the Club will be reorganized. The meeting was poorly attended.

ZACH CHANDLER'S LAST SPEECH.

The Young Men's Auxiliary Club have. in SEVENTRENTH WARD.

The Young Men's Auxiliary Club have, in response to the request of prominent citizens, decided to issue the last speech of Senator Zach Chandler, delivered in this city the night of his death, as a campaign document. A gratuitous issue of 5,000 has been exhausted, and the pamphlet can be obtained for campaign purposes of Mr. Charles Arnd, the Secretary of the Club, No. 81 Clark street, at the rate of \$2 per hundred.

NOTES.

NOTES.

THE FAR WEST.

Special Divisite to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Gov. Smith returned home this evening from a trip to the Pacific Coast. He says the political situation in the Pacific States is encouraging. The Republicans are confident of carrying California, Oregon, and Nevada. Garfield Clubs are organizing in all the States. The Democracy are making a strong fight there, however, but the Governor has strong reasons for thinking that all three of these States, together with Colorado, will go Republican. On reaching Denver, on his return trip, Gov. Smith received an invitation to accompany Smith received an invitation to accompany Gen. Grant and party to Leadville. Gen. Grant talked freely about the campaign and of the importance to the country of the success of the Republican ticket. He spoke in the highest possible terms of Gen. Garfield, placing him in the front ranks of the great men of the country.

MASON CITY, Ill., July 27.—To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat: Col. Joseph J. Keley, one of the most influential citizens of Central Illinois, recently said to a large number of prominent men in this part of the State, at one of our hotels, that he had always been a Democrat and voted that ticket; but the course pursued by the Southern Brigadiers in Congress, and the acts of the Democratic party elsewhere, he could no longer stand; and from this time forward he would work and vote with the Republican party. The Coionel commanded an Illinois regiment during the War, and has taken the stump for Garfield and Arthur.

WILLIAM T. LANG. STILL THEY COME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—George Niedemann, a highly respected young man of 2 years, committed suicide to-day on account of disappointment in love.

Columbus, O., July 29.—Mrs. Ann Weber wife of the late Col. Weber, of the Eighty eighth Ohio Regiment, Junped from the third story of a building in this city to-night and filled herself, while temporarily deranged.

STATEMENT REITERATED.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—The Captain of the schooner Eunice P. Newcomb reiterates the statement made when he was in Boston on his last trip concerning the firing upon him by a Spanish war-vessel, and is positive that when the affair happened he was ten miles from the Cuban shore. IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION

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Special Dissatch to The Oricingo Tribuna.

Springfield, ill., July 29.—The Japan Minister at Washington has requested to Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the St. Board of Public Charities, to prepare awers to a list of questions submitted by t. Japanese Government on prison discipline the United States.

The First Reports Are Now Believed to Have Been Exaggerated,

And that Burrows' Command Were Demoralized Rather than Annihilated.

Much Anxiety Felt Concerning the Ultimate Fate of

The Porte's Reply Not At all Satisfactory to the Greet Powers.

Only a Partial Concession Is Made in the Case of Montenegro.

A Sanguinary Riot That Occurred During the Recent Election in Brazil.

> NOT SO SERIOUS. MORE REASSURING.

London, July 29.—Lord Hartington stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that later telegrams are of a more reassuring character. The first dispatches, which stated that Gen. Burrows' brigade had been entire-ly annihilated, evidently exaggerated its magly annihilated, evidently exaggerated its mag-nitude. Of the other disaster, Sir R. Sander-man, commanding at Quettah, telegraphs; No further information. The wires have been down since the 27th at 11 o'clock. Gen. Prim-rose did not know the full extent of the disaster when the wires were cut. There are fears that the troops beseiged in Candahar may not have a sufficient water supply.

Lord Hartington said that doubtless a se vere defeat has been suffered, which he feared would lead to a prolongation of the war. After consultation with the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief, it has been decided to send out reinforcements in anticipation of the usual annual reliefs. He

GIVE NO INFORMATION as to the condition of the fortifications at Candahar. No news has been received from Cabul since the news of the disaster. The Khan of Khilat has telegraphed to the Gov ernor-General of India, expressing his sympathy and offering to place the whole re sources of the State at the command of the Viceroy. The Governor replied, thanking

him for his loyalty. THE LONDON PRESS. The Morning Post says:

The success of Ayoob Khan will undoubtedly inspire the Ghizpi sections, who form the Royal branch to which Ayoob belongs, with increased hope. It will also encourage the Ghizai malconfents to rise against our forces when they return from Cabul, if such a step can now be counted upon; but we look with deeper anxiety to the result of this disaster upon the natives of India when the Bombay Government has sent forward the 13,000 men comprising the Scinde, reserve and the Bombay reinforcements which are now advancing upon Candahar, and who form the available force of India, will be above the passes. We shall no doubt hurry out the promised reliefs without a moment's delay, but meanwhile uneasiness will prevail as to the loyalty of some of the Indian Princes. The effect of Gen. Burrows' disaster will also be felt in the policy of the Afghan settlement.

The Daily Telegraph says: .

The Dauly Telegraph says:
While the ill-omend echo of our disaster reverberates through the length and breadth of Afghauistan and the passes into India, we must recognize, every Englishman living who loves his country, that we are in the presence of an imperial catastrophe; that the utmost energy courage, and teuscity may be needed to avert the darkest issues far and near. If such a blow finds petry ideas in power and puny souls anything in the way of catastrophe will be possi-ble, for this, to speak the truth, is the worst stroke received by the British since the massa-cre of Jagduliak in 1842 was effaced by the Cawnpore siaughter of 1857.

THE DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.
To the Western associated Press.
LONDON, July 29.—The Afghans who de-

stroyed Gen. Burrows' brigade were under the command of Ayoob Khan, who was re inforced by the mutineers, consisting of the entire infantry of the old Cabul regiment, who deserted from Shere All's command a Candahar on Wednesday, the 14th inst. At that date Ayoob Khan was at Sars, two marches distant from Candahar, with his whole regular force of ten regiments of infantry, exclusive of the mutineers, who were believed to have joined him subsequently three regiments of cavalry, numbering about FOUR THOUSAND BAYONETS

and 900 sabres with thirty guns. In addition to these troops, he had the irregular cavalry, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,500 men. These 1,000 under Shahagassi Knusdil Khan, the late Governor of Turkestan, formed the advance guard. This force left Herat about the 19th, and marched directly

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION. This news will explain the reticence of the Sirdars at the late durbar when implored by Gen. Dugald Stewart to sink their difference and unite with Abdurrahman Khan, the new Ameer, to pacify and unite the country under the new Administration. Ayoob is merely a tool of the Cabul Chiefs, who are all friendly to Russia and against English rule, notwithstanding the apparent

friendliness of some of them.

CROSSED THE HELMUND. Helmund River on the 22d inst. and sur-prised Gen. Burrows, whose forces were encamped on the left bank of that stream opposit Garishk. Owing to the recent dry weather the Helmund is everywhere forda ble, and this fact probably facilitated the surprise, against which it would appear Gen.

LONDON, July 29.—A Bombay correspondent telegraphs: The fact that two guns were lost leaves ground for hopes that a scape with the other four guns.

Shortly after midnight a telegram was received at the India Office from the Viceroy, informing the Government of arrangements for the dispatch of troops from Quetta a

It is reported that the Government has decided to send out reinforcements to India. THE NEWS IN IL LAND.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The news of the disaster in Afghanistan has caused the deepest sorrow and consternation here. So profound an impression has not been produced on the public mind since the first battle of the

Crimea.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 29.—The news has caused great excitement here in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, is expected to make a further statement to-day.

The Standard says: "One distinct and fixed point is that our supremacy must be signally and effectively vindicated, and the crushing disaster avenged in the sight of

inself is saved.

The Queen was immediately telegraphed in receipt of the news, and all the Ministers in receipt of the news in receipt of the new in receipt of the ne

The date of the attack is not given, but the military authorities believe it took place on Saturday or Sunday last.

DEPRESSED AND WEAKENED.

The Times in its financial article, says:

A correspondent of the Standard at Bombay says: "The news from Candahar has caused immense excitement and consterna-tion throughout India. It has been regarded so certain that Gen. Burrows was perfectly capable of opposing Ayoob Khan's irregulars, that no shadow of anxiety was felt for his safety.

The Viceroy summoned his Council in haste on the instant of the news of the disaster, and, although some hope was expressed that the report of the losses has been exaggerated, there is nothing in the latest news at hand to encourage the hope that any considerable body of infantry has escaped.

THE CHIEF ANXIETY at present is for Candahar. The loss of this city would be a terrible blow to us, and a frightful misfortune to the inhabitants, as the city would be certainly looted by Ayool Khan's troops.

CABUL AND GHUZNEE. "From Cabul we learn that complications are already arising at Ghuznee, and there can be no doubt that the defeat will exercise an immense effect on the situation at Cabul. It is considered certain that Ayoob Khan's attitude will modify the resolution to leave Abdurrahman Khan to establish himself, aided only by money, and that the evacuation must be delayed. The opinion is unanimous as to the absolute necessity of a complete revindication of our arms.'

THE GOVERNOR'S TELEGRAM. The following dispatch has been received The following dispatch has been received from the Governor-General of Bombay. Gen. Phayre, replying to a telegram asking all the particulars of the disaster, telegraphs from Quettah to-day as follows:

"The following are the notes of the conversation held yesterday with Gen. Primrose, before the wires were cut. Gen. Primrose, and: "I am anytons to see you coming in

before the wires were cut. Gen. Primrose said: 'I am anxious to see you coming in with as large a force as you can. Small parties of Gen. Burrows' force are constantly arriving. It would appear that they were only pursued three or four miles. I have not yet ascertained the losses, but fear they are severe. I have sent out men to assist the stragglers, but the enemy are very strong in artillery. They have thirty-five guns, which they work well. Gen. Burrows and Wall Shere All are all right. The latter has reached Candahar. Dr. Harvey says that only two of our guns were lost; the others are coming in.' Here follows a list of eight British officers killed and wounded. Nine officers arrived safely at Candahar. This is all we know."

EXAGGERATED.

The St. James Gazette say: "The news to-day from Afghanistan shows that yesterday's telegrams exaggerated Gen. Burrows' de-feat. Candahar ought to be perfectly safe. It was successfully defended in the old Af-ghan war by a force inferior to Gen. Prim-rose's against a night attack of 30,000 Af-ghans." THE NEWS.

A Bombay dispatch says the news of the disaster was brought to Candahar by thirty Indian horsemen, who had ridden for their GREAT ANXIETY

is felt concerning the garrison of Khelatigil-zac, consisting of four guns, a squadron of the Third Scinde Horse, two companies of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, the Fourth Regi-ment of Bombay native Infantry, and one company of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Rambay regive infantry. SCARCITY OF WATER. Earl Granville stated in the Houseof Lords o-day that Gen. Phayre is at Chaman Choki.

Communication is cut between him and Gen. Primrose. Gen. Phayre says Primrose's only ars are scarcity of water REINFORCEMENTS GOING FORWARD.

A dispatch from Simla says: Gen. Primrose's last message stated that the report of the disaster was exaggerated, but the loss was severe. Reinforcements were already on the way when the defeat occurred. Gens. Sandeman and Phayre are already marching on Candahar, and two or more regiments should have reached Candahar by this time. Two strong brigades with artillers and ear. Two strong brigades, with artillery and cav-alry, will be sent from India. NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

London, July 29.—The Patt Mall Gazette in a leading editorial article says: "The disaster at Candahar would be half com-pensated if it awakes the country to a deteron to cor mination to come out of Afghanistan "bag and baggage"; have nothing to do with Candahar, and as little as possible with Cabul; to abandon that imposture called "scientific frontier," and place ourselves at the earliest possible moment in a position to the monstrous Afghan blunder of our day as we look back upon the monstrous Afghan blunder of a generation ago.

AID TENDERED. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, said the Government had decided to dispatch reinforcements to India immediately. The Khan of Khelat, he said, had

EXCITEMENT IN INDIA London, July 29.—A dispatch from Bombay says the native mind is greatly excited by the Candahar disaster. The bazaars are full of rumors. The natives think the Russians assisted Ayoob Khan and led his troops.

The last telegram from Candahar stated that all discipline in Burrows' command had disappeared, and a disorderly crowd of office.

cers and soldiers was pouring into Candahar. THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 29.—A correspondent at Constantinople gives the full text of the Porte's reply to the collective note, which concludes by asking the Powers to authorize their representatives at Constantinople to come to an understanding with the Porte with a view to facilitating negotiations in regard to the fixation of the frontier.

THE POWERS DETERMINED.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The Powers are fully determined to carry out to the last extremity the decisions of the Berlin Confer-

TURKEY'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS. A Constantinople dispatch says: "Whatver the Sultan's real intentions are, he is continuing the military preparations, and ef-forts are making to obtain a small advance from the Galata bankers on the security of next year's tithes."

MUSSULMANS PROPERTY.

Göschen, the British Ambassador, and some of his colleagues have proposed to the Porte that if no resistance is made the Powers will give an efficient guarantee that the landed and movable property of the Mussulmans shall be respected.

UNSUCCESSFUL News has been received from Ragusa that the Turkish Special Commissioners have arrived at Scutari. The President has repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, tried to obtain the consent of the Albanian League to the cession to Montenegro of a portion of Albania.

A Berlin dispatch says: Lord Odo Rus-ell, the British Ambassador, was formally instructed to demand from the Berlin Cabinet an explanation regarding the mission of Herr Wittendorf to Constantinople, and the reply was so satisfactory as to remove all appre-

HOSTILITIES BEGUN Consular reports confirm the rumors that ostilities have commenced between the Albanians and Montenegrins.

NO GROUND FOR HOPE. The Porte's reply to the collective note of the Powers is deferential in tone, but affords no ground for hope that Turkey will accept the decision of the Berlin Conference. MUSKETS FOUND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—During a fire in the Greek Consulate at Salonica several cases of muskets were found on the premises and were seized. The Consul declares that the boxes have been at the Consulate since the massacre of the German and French Consuls in 1876.

PROMISED.

Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised to cede the Dulcigno district to Montenegro. CONFIRMED.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, confirmed the accuracy of the published ac-counts of the Porte's reply to the collective note of the Powers.

THE QUEEN TO THE SULTAN.

Granville. Foreign Secretary, replying to an inquiry, said communications have passed between Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Furkey with the knowledge and consent of the Government. It was unusual to present ueh communications to Parliament, but the Queen had, in very cordial terms, expressed he hope that the Sultan would, even at some acrifice, accede to the wishes of Europe.

sacrifice, accede to the wishes of Europe.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

LONDON, July 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: It appears that France is resolved to withdraw her ironclads if the naval demonstration should develop into real action. Until now it has been hoped the good understanding between the Powers during the drawing up of the collective note would continue, but the attitude of France during the last few days makes it likely that many new difficulties may arise.

TURKISH FORCE ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

Missouri Mob Take a Pris-TURKISH FORCE ON THE GREEK PRONTIES A military paper says the number of Turk-ish troops stationed on the Greek frontier is 24,000 foot, 1,440 horse, and 218 caunon ready

GERMANY.

TAX DUTIES. LONDON, July 29,-A Berlin dispatch says: "The new taxes and duties voted by Parlia-ment in 1879 have deceived the expectations alone have shown a return of 30,000,000 marks less than expected. It is therefore necessary to invent new means for increasing the reve nues, and a conference at Cobourg of the Fluance Ministers of the various States of the Empire is trying to solve the problem. It is believed the Ministers will propose a tax on all transactions on the Stock Exchange and increase the taxes on beer and spirits. It is rumored that it will be again proposed to monopolize tobacco factories, but this is not confirmed."

FRANCE.

GOING TO CHERBOURG Paris, July 29.—Gen. Farre, Minister of War, Varroy, Minister of Public Works, and Constans, Minister of the Interior, will accompany President Grévy to Cherbourg. Premier de Freycinet will remain in Paris, eing detained by negotiations on the East

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. A French sculptor claimes to have dis-covered that celluloid is admirably adapted for stereotyping.

DELAYED. PARIS, July 29.—The departure of the Military Mission to Greece has been delayed, the Government being anxious to avoid giving rise to any misunderstanding.

SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO JANEIRO, June 30.—At Victoria, in Pernambuco, an election riot occurred on the 27th in which, according to telegrams received, the soldiery and police fired on the eople, and twenty persons, including Baron lu Exada, were killed and many wounded. THE ELECTORAL BILL

has passed the Brazilian Chamber of Depuzen over twenty-one years of age in posses-sion of civil and political rights, and having an income of \$300 per annum, is declared an elector, and as such is entitled to vote direct-ly for Deputies and Senators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON. July 29,-Sir George Jessel. Master of the Rolls, has given a decision against Albert Grant in favor of the Emma Silver Mining Company for £120,000, that sum being the profit which Grant made as promoter of that Company, such judgmen not to be affected by bankruptcy proceedings against Grant, inasmuch as his making a profit as promoter of the Company was a breach of trust.

> IRELAND. THE FAMINE ENDED.

London, July 29 .- A Dublin correspon ent states that the improved condition of the country and the prospects of abundant crops have caused the Relief Committees to prepare to dissolve. There is little doubt, he says, that the money on hand will be enough to meet all pressing demands.

FAIR OPENED.
St. Petersburg, July 29.—The great annual fair at Nigrit-Novgorod has been

SMYRNA, July 29.—A strong shock of an earthquake occurred here to-day. The walls of the telegraph office were split, and several houses are reported down in the town and at

Barnova. London, July 29.—Reports from Basuto-land are more satisfactory. Letsea has sent message to his people now supporting him, that the rebellion will probably be confined

AUSTRALIA MELBOURNE, July 29.—A new Administra-tion has been formed, with the Hon. Graham Berry as Premier.

BECOMING MONOTONOUS.

The Schooner George Washington, from Philadelphia, Overhauled by a Spanish War Vessel Off Cape Maysi,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.-Capt. Ozlas M. Parsons, of the schooner George Washing ton, which arrived at this port on Monday, from Manchioneal, Jamaica, reports that on his outward passage, when off Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, he was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat, the of-ficers of which made a search of his vessel. At the time he was five miles from shore, and in the direct course of the West India traders. Capt. Parsons, in his affidavit, says that he cleared from this port June 22, in ballast, bound to Manchivneal, for a cargo of fruit. On July 5 he was overhauled by a sidewheel steamer flying the Spanish flag and carrying four guns. The steamer did not fire, for as it came abreast of the schooner the latter heaved to. A boat containing two officers and ten men put off from the steamer and boarded the schooner. The officers had their swords, and the men had muskets with them. The officers came on board the schooner, accompanied by their coxswain. The commanding officer demanded Capt. Parsons' papers, which were shown him. To the Captain's protest a short reply was made in Spanish, which Capt. Parsons could not understand. The other officer made two inspections of the hold, but found nothing except a few barrels of flour belonging to the ship's stores. The two officers walked toward the forecastle as if deliberating whether to enter, and then the commanding officer, speaking English for the first time, asked Capt. Parsons how many men he had in the crew, and caused them to be mustered so that he might see them. They then turned and reentered their boat without a word of explanation, and put back to the steamer. The commanding officer was a young man, seemingly about 25. The second officer was a much larger man, and was about 35 years old. Both were in undress uniform. The steamer appeared to be of about 500 or 600 tons burden. Her position was such that the entire name on her stern could not be made out, but the last four letters were "Gary." them. The officers came on board the schoon-

A Senator's Mother's Lonely Beath.

Lawrence (Mass.) American.

The newspapers amounce the death, at Bethel, Me. the of mother of Gen. and Senator Grover, of Oregon. A Lawrence lady, who is spending a few weeks at Bethel, writes that the old lady had peculiar traits of character, and at the age of 88 years insisted upon living in a house in which there were no other occupants. She frequently said that her only concern was to live and die alone. She had her wish. She was last seen silve last Saturday, when she entered her house. That she was not seen Sunday was not strange, but as there was no indication of activity Munday noon, two neighbors went to the house, whose entrance was fastened. They raised a window of her bedroom, and found the venerable lady on the bed, with her clothes on, and life departed. On the stove were a pot of tea and dishes of gruel and ginger tea.

THE RASCALS' RECORD.

Daring Leap for Liberty by the Notorious Criminal, Countryman,

Jumping from the Cars, Heavily Ironed, While They Are in Rapid Motion.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Last night a part

of fifteen disguised men, twenty miles from Atlanta, went to the home of Joe Thompson

colored, dragged him out, beat him and his wife fearfully, fatally shot his son, and killed

wife fearfully, fatally shot his son, and killed his daughter. There is great indignation throughout the county, and a citizens' meeting at Jonesboro denounced the killing and offered \$500 reward for the murderers. Four arrests have been made. Thompson says he recognized as the leader of the gang John Gray, whom he recently prosecuted and had convicted for assault and battery.

CONFESSES A MURDER.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—Intelligence was

received to-day of the death, last night, in Caldwell County, of Mrs. Jane Starnes, who

several hours before her demise confessed

that she killed her husband some years ago

by poisoning him. During the four days she

was dying her sufferings seemed agonizing, but after she made the confession she said all her pain had gone.

HIS THIRD DEATH-WATCH.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Petro Balbo, the wife-murderer, is now on his third deathwatch. He is sentenced to be hanged Aug.

He is prepared for the worst, but hope

for the best, or at least tries to feel that way. He says he does not want to die, but will leave this world like a man if he must go. His friends have been very kind to him dur-

FREMONT, Neb., July 29.—Two persons, a man and woman, past middle age, were capt-ured near here by Sheriff Gregg, of this

county, supposed to be the old man Bender and Kate, the notorious murderess of Kan-

sas. Both made a partial confession to-day. They will be held here until parties arrive from Kansas to identify them.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.-John W

Clementshaw was convicted of perjury this

norning in the Superior Court. He was the witness who swore so strongly that Charles De Young fired a shot at I. M. Kalloch.

DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 29.—Joseph Bridge,

on examination for burglary, in one of our

ocal courts to-day, was discharged for want of evidence to support the complaint.

RESPITED.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 29.—The News' Waco special says Burks, sentenced to hang

o-day, has been granted a respite for twenty

ble, the average crop will be very good. The

Goodwin, the Murderer of Bain, in Iowa, Released from Custody.

oner from Jail and Shoot

Him.

A Woman in North Carolina Confesse Having Poisoned Her Husband.

A DESPERATE JUMP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GREEN BAY, Wis., July 29.—Sheriff James L. Hunter, of Livingston County, Illinois, left freen Bay last night, having in charge one George Countryman, alias A. Marks, alias George Walker, Jr., the man who unlocked the Joliet jail with a tooth-brush last Sep tember and so liberated five other prisoners besides himself. The Sheriff had spent many dollars and much time looking up the los lambs of his flock, and Countryman, blackest of the black sheep, was the fourth to be re-taken. At Green Bay the prisoner was heaviof the black sheep, was the fourth to be retaken. At Green Bay the prisoner was heavily ironed both as to his wrists and his ankles, and was assigned a seat in one of the cars of the Northwestern train not far from the front door. The Sheriff sat directly behind him, and, with the familiar formula of the new Drill-Sergeant in his mind—"Left! Left! Now you've got it, d—n you keep it! Left!"—he kept a hand on his shooter, and an eye on his prisoner, while he pictured to himself the glories of waltzing into Will County with the desperate Countryman chained to his chariot wheels. (This is a desperate mixing of the figures, but anyhow the Sheriff felt good.) All went well until the train had reached a point about eight miles south of Fond du Lac. Here, of a sudden, the prisoner sprans from his seat to the open door of the car, and thence went headlong from the train. As soon as the train could be brought to a halt some search was made for the missing man, but nothing was found but his hat. The Sheriff left the train at the next station, and resumed his search yesterday morning. How the prisoner could have overcome the Inconvenience of his irons in leaving the car, and what he did after he "landed," are topics for conjecture. Countryman had been working in the mills at Green Bay, and had the reputation of being a remarkably skilled workman. He quarreled with his wife, however, and she "gave him away" to City-Marshal Demsey, who was instrumental in handing him over to Sheriff Hunter. Countryman, though young in years, is an old-timer at crime, and is looked upon as the leading spirit of a select circle of first-class villans.

MET HIS FATE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEXICO, Mo., July 29.—At Moberly this norning a man named Corlew was shot and killed by a man named Crump, who headed a mob of sixty men. A few months ago Cor lew ravished Crump's wife, causing her

lew ravished Crump's wife, causing her death, and was being brought to trial to-day when shot. Crump and his followers camped near Moberly last night, and planned the tragedy of to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—C. W. Corlew, alias Burton, who was killed to-day at Moberly by George Camp, husband of the woman whom he ravished, has been an inmate of the County Jaih here since March 18. He was brought here in company with the notorious J. Hayden Brown, who was hanged last month at Huntsville, the two being chained together and taken from a rear door of the Huntsville jail while a mob attempted to batter down the front door. Corlew stated to the jailer and County Marshal that he was not guilty of the charge of rape, and if given a fair trial of the charge of rape, and if given a fair trial could prove an alibi. Just before leaving the jail on Thursday last he told some of the prisoners that he did not expect to live long, as he was afraid of Randolph County mobs.

THE OAKLAND TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 .- At the examina

tion of Shroeder for killing Dr. Lefevre at

Oakland, this morning, Rev. Horatio Steb-bins, father of Mrs. Shroeder, was alllowed

o testify. He said Mrs. Shroeder on June

12 confessed to him and her husband that Dr.

Lefevre had seduced her, and that criminal

intercourse had continued between them

for two months previous. Dr. Stebbins

and his son-in-law shortly afterwards

and his son-in-law shortly afterwards visited Lefevre, when Stebbins taxed him with the affair, which Lefevre neither affirmed nor denied, but was much excited and trembled visibly. Dr. Stebbins said he was unarmed at the interview, but had he had a pistol he would then and there have killed the seducer and saved his son this trial. Stebbins further testified that since June 12 Schroeder had acted as though out of his mind. He himself accompanied his son-in-law on a trip through the country to divert

law on a trip through the country to divert him, but did not succeed.

BIG FORGERY.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- S. M. Branscom, o

Jacksonville, Fla., was to-day committed to

the Tombs on the charge of forgery of \$137,000 Sanitary Improvement bonds of Jackson-

ville, Fla. The bonds were lithographed here on what purported to be a genuine order

from the Mayor of the above-named city.

from the Mayor of the above-named city. The seals were cut by two different firms, and, after completing the impression on the bonds, Branscom carried the plates on board the Fulton ferryboat and threw them overboard. He hired a boy to write the signature of A. J. Baldwin, Chairman, to a large number of bonds, and it was through him the scheme became known. Other signatures were written in by various persons. The intention was to put up these bogus documents as collaterals for borrowed money with which to move the orange crop. He had made partial arrangements to this effect, and about \$25,000 of the bonds are in the hands of inerchants innocently betrayed into aiding his scheme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GLADE SPRING, Va., July 29.—This morning an infamous attempt was made by a negro here to outrage a little white girl only

14 years of age. The child's parents were absent from home, and left their daughter

with a younger companion to look after the house. Knowing this, the negro, who was

house. Knowing this, the negro, who was working in a field near by, wentto the house, and, by overpowering the child, tied her hands behind her, and would have accomplished his damnable purpose but for the arrival of Mr. John Buchanan, who was attracted to the place by the screams of the children. The negro, hearing footsteps, jumped from the window and resumed his work in the deld, but Buchanan recognized him, and he has been taken in custody. Threats of lynching are freely made.

BOLD HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 29.—Horse-thieves

of Goodwin.

THE BAIN MURDER. begun in several localities, but it will not be general until about Monday next. Farmers BURLINGTON, Ia., July 29.—A special to the Hawkeye, from Bloomfield, Davis Counonclude that the average will be 13 to 15 ty, says: Goodwin, the murderer of Bain,

bushels, and the wheat No. 1. Vernon Centre-Farmers are very busy was arrested near the scene of the killing, narvesting. It promises to be the best yield and had his examination yesterday. He was in the past five years, and will probably averreleased from custody, though the evidence age 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats and corn conclusively showed that Bain did not asdoing well.

Belle Prairie—Oats all harvested. sault him, and did everything to escape Belle Prairie—Oats all harvested. The wheat harvest in general commenced last Monday. All farmers are jubilant, as they are realizing the best crop in many years, and, unless heavy rains damage the grain in stock, it will nearly, if not all, grade from his slayer. Goodwin chased his victim about the house, through a field, and over a fence before firing the fatal shot. It is asserted that Goodwin slept in shot. It is asserted that Goodwin slept in the same room in which lay the body of his victim the night of the murder, the neurdered man's wife being present. The impression prevails at Drakesville that a criminal intimacy existed between Goodwin and Mrs. Bain, and that her family winked at it. There is much indignation at the release of Goodwin. No. 1.
Wadena—Barley and rye have been harvested. Oats are being cut, and are the best crop we have had for years. Wheat is turning slowly. The heads are well filled, with a good length of straw, shorter than last

a good length of straw, shorter than last year.

Detroit—Crops of all kinds doing splendidy in this vicinity. Weather all that could be desired.

Glyndon—Crops in this vicinity are excellent. Farmers say grain is out of all danger from blight and rust. Barnes and Tenney expect to commence-cutting next Wednesday.

Fargo, D. T.—Crop prospects are excellent. Farmers report grain filling out unusually well. Most of them will commence harvesting next week.

Mapleton, D. T.—Crops looking well. Prospects of twenty bushels to the acre are good. A few have commenced to cut barley. The cutting of wheat will not commence for four or five days yet.

Casselton, D. T.—The weather continues favorable, and crops still look well. Barley is being cut. The wheat harvest is expected to commence in about five to eight days.

Tower City, D. T.—Some pieces of grain will be harvested next week, and a general commencement in about then days. Farmers figuring on about twenty-five bushels average.

Valley City, D. T.—Crop prospects con-

figuring on about twenty-five bushels average.
Valley City, D. T.—Crop prospects continue favorable. Barley is now being harvested. The wheat harvest will commence in eight or ten days.
Jamestown, D. T.—Commenced cutting barley yesterday, with a promise of a large yield. It rained hard during the night, with a heavy wind, which has lodged the grain to some extent. Cloudy, and moderately warm. If no more rain, and the weather continues cool, the lodged grain will rise in time to be cut.

Bismarck—The harvest has begun. Prospects continue excellent. Weather this morning showery and warm, with a prospect of clearing up. Farmers all in good spirits, and with good reason.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29.—Our farmers are now in the midst of wheat-harvest, which promises well. The average per acre through this section of Nebraska will be from twelve to fifteen bushels. Oats light: likewise potatoes, unless the rain of to-night proves to be heavy and of long duration. Weather excessively warm, and corn suffering for rain.

rain.

Hoopeston, Ili., July 28.—Wheat thrashing is fairly under way in this section. The largest yield of wheat per acre so far as reported is thirty bushels, and the smallest is fitteen. The average is probably not far from twenty-four bushels, and this appears from the best information to be about the average in all this part of Eastern Illinois. The highest yield of flax is eighteen bushels, and the lowest six bushels.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—The proceeds from the sale of stamps in the Collector's office PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Times states that there are seventy cases of small-pox in Camden, N. J. It is feared that it will be-

come epidemic.

Boston, July 29.—A dispatch from Mount Washington, N. H., says snow commenced falling on the summit there a little before noon to-day, and continued most of the time until 2 o'clock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, July 29.—Fred Stinson, the theat-rical manager who so mysteriously disappeared from Calais. Me., on the night of the

tion. A team of horses belonging to a farmer, named Granotaff were taken yesterday afternoon and driven directly through the city, the thleves stopping at a saddler-shop, the accommodating proprietor of which brought out a number of whips for them to look at. Selecting the best one in the lot, they drove rapidly away. This morning David Goodman—that name would seem to be a misnomer—and Charles Ray were committed in default of \$1,000 bail, they having been captured driving off the horses attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. Overly.

CLEAR GRIT.

Tanner Still Keeps a Stiff Upper Lip, but His Doctors Think He Is Fast

Collapsing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, July 29.—There was no special hange in Dr. Tanner's condition to-day The gradual weakening of his system co-tinues, but the physicians do not deem eedful yet to interfere. The faster says will eat when he discovers any of the fatal symptoms, such as hiecough, but sees no reason to change his course of living at To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 29.—There was a decided change for the worse in Dr. Tanner's condition to-day. He is weaker than at any time during the fast, and his eyes are dull and At noon Dr. Tanner was suffering pain.

though he denied it. The symptoms were so alarming during the morning that his phy sicians decided to have beef extract, warm water and brandy ready for an emergency. The Doctor is much troubled wind in his stomach, but, while making light of the symptoms, says that if hiccoughs set in he will at once break the fast. At 1 o'clock this morning three ounces of warm water was given him complained, and asked for a few drops of peppermint, but was refused. He sought relief by pounding his ribs.
his return from the usual usnal morn ing walk he was given a little ice-water and a small piece of ice. He soon after vomited one and a half ounces of mu cous tinged with bile. He was weak and helpless for nearly an hour afterwards. one time he took warm foot-baths to relieve congestion of the stomach by increasing ac tivity in blood circulation. He thinks he has caught a slight cold. He was asleep when the thirty-second day was entered on, at

At 3:20 this afternoon Dr. Tanner's pulse was beating regularly at 72, his temperature was 983-5, and his respiration 15. His strength was tested by the dynometer found to be 80 kilometres on the right hand and 75 on the left. Dr. Gunn then applied the sphygmograph to his wrist, and said the tracings were as good as could be expected. At 4 o'clock the Doctor walked briskly to the lower hall, where his weight was found to be 127% pounds—a loss of half a pound in twenty-four hours. He then called for some carbonic acid water, which was brought him, and of which he drank four ounces. He then laid down, and was covered with blankets, the air being very cool.

At 6:45 the Doctor went out and got a warm bath. At 8 o'clock he entered the large hall and lay down on his cot, when he appeared to fall asleep shortly afterwards.

At 1:25 a. m. Dr. Tanner was resting quietly. the sphygmograph to his wrist, and said the

WASHINGTON.

Curious Claim for Back Pay Whiel

HARVEST NOTES. Has Troubled the Treasury Department-National-Bank Dividend. Additional Reports from Minnesot Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune and Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, July 29.—The following are WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.-A claim has recently been made the subject of weighty discussions by the law and accounting offi-

among the reports received to-day: eers of the Treasury which is probably one-Hastings-Harvesting is well under way of the most ridiculous on record. In the lanthroughout the county, and farmers report guage of the Third Auditor's decision upon hat the prospects exceed their previous an it: "The claimant alleges that his father was mustered into the United States service Sept.4, delpations. Wheat is fine, and the genera yield is estimated at fifteen bushels per acre. 1812, as Captain in a regiment of New York Oats are heavier than for many years be State militia. He was captured at Queens fore. Barley is good, with a large average town, Canada, Oct. 12, 1812, and was paroted Princeton-Harvesting has commenced and, therefore, continued in the military service of the United States untisome portions of Mille Lacs County, and will be general in both this and adjoining his death, which occurred Oct. 1, 1854 ties next week. The cool weather of past and claimant seeks to receive an equivalent weeks has been very favorable to small to a Captain's pay and allowances for the

cepting the sum of \$37.67, which he states his father was paid. "The company was mustered out two months after enlistment. The claimant will get nothing. yield, which was at first feared to be small. is proving quite the contrary, and of good

period from Sept. 4, 1812, to Oct. 1, 1854, ex

father was paid. "The company was mustered out two months after enlistment. The claimant will get nothing.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ind., making in all 90 per cent. Also a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kas., making in all 70 per cent.

The Controller of the Currency has just completed a table showing the losses charged off by the National banks for the six months ending March 1, 1880. The total losses by all these banks in that period amounted to \$7,563,886. The losses for the corresponding beriod in 1579 were \$10,228,524. Of these losses during the last six months, \$298,521 was on account of depreciation in the premiums upon United States bonds held by the banks, chiefly bonds which were about to mature.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A rather romantic affair, with pathetic incidents, has developed in the office of Col. Casey, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, within the past few days. The Chief Clerk of the office, name Sunderland, is a Scotchman, who has held the place for twelve years, having rendered faithful service during all that time. It is said that he has handled vouchers for over \$9,000,000, and all his accounts have been kept in the best manner. He was regarded by Col. Casey as a very valuable man. His salary has been \$2,200 a year. He had a personal friend in the office, for whom he had obtained the appointment. Five years ago he imparted the fact in confidence to this man that he was a deserter from the Seventh United States Cavalry. It seems that he enlisted soon after his arrival in the country, but, not likely in the country, but, not likely and the hard service under Custer, he deserted and came to Washington. He changed one of the letters of his name, but did not hide at any time, and succeeded in obtaining a clerkship. He got into a quarrel last week with his friend

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CLINTON, Ill., July 29.—Dr. F. E. Downey, prominent physician of this city, was married this evening to Elia H. Lane. The Rev. W. W. Farris tied the nuptial knot. A number of friends of the pair witnessed the event. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends in this city.

New York, July 20.—Gen. Calvin Daggett, of Connecticut, died suddenly in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at Newark, N. J., last night. He was returning home after an extended tour through the West.

The Risk of Detaining a Swindler.

London World.

Dublin was kept busy all last week discussing the merits of a curious case which came before Mr. Justice Lawson, but which was "kept out of the papers." The plaintiff is a bankrupt florist, who sued a young gentleman well known in society for £5,00 dianages for faise imprisonment. It seems the defendant ordered a bouquet, to be exclusively composed of white roses, and for which he paid 16 shillings. When the bouquet arrived it was composed of white pinks and scarlet geraniums, and not one rose. The gentleman refused to take the bouquet which was sworn by two witnesses to be bad value for five shillings, and demanded back his money from the plaintiff, who refused a receipt to give his name and address to a policeman, or to give back the money. The defendant locked the hall dror while a policeman was being fetched; and for this legal "false imprisonment" he was condemned by a jury, instructed by a Judge, to pay £50 damages and costs.

LOSSES BY FIRE

Buffalo Visited by the Worst Co. flagration Known There in Years.

Several Planing-Mills and Immense Amount of Lumber Destroyed

Rep

Repo

The Total Loss Estimated at Ab \$800,000-Partially Inc.

The Singer Sewing-Machine Com-Burned Out in New York City.

IN BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pro-BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Fire h in a large planing-mill owned by J. F. De Win in this city to-day, and proved one of a most disastrous and extensive configuration that has visited Buffalo in many rear originated in the shaving-room, and who was first seen it was small and could en have been extinguished, but there was rapidly. An alarm was at once some as the fire made such fearful he general alarm was soon given. engine of the mill was running the time, and could not be ped. When the belts burned its increased to a terrible velocity, and the pedic transfer of the p wheel, weighing twenty tons, burst, and pieces flew many yards, fortunately not juring anybody. The fire made a classweep of De Witt's mill, then partially human Wilson's planing-mill near by, and en ly destroyed Searles & Brunning's

Continuing their awful onward march, flames next attacked and swept Benefianes next attacked and swept Benefianes Lock's lumber-yard, D. A. Weich & lumber-yard, C. P. Hazard & Co.'s lumbar yard, besides a number of dwelling other frame structures, include the outbuildings of Mill & Ca's dock. The fire also communicated the floating elevator at Bridgewater, or by Capt. Frank Perew, and lying near by i the Blackwell Canal. In a few minutes the the Blackwell Canal. In a lew minutes had also fell a victim to the rapacious feet. Hazard & Bros. large lumber-yard and came in the pathway of the fire, and also came in the pathway of the fire, and also came in the pathway of the fire. came in the pathway of the fire, and, aids by a good stiff breeze, it made short works this yard, and then moved on to These Robinson's yard. An immense amount of lumber here perished. The firemen were now working zealously, and, although the mar-al was very inflammable and the water had but little effect, they continued to fight to flames desperately. The last building the fell into its greedy maw was a plan belonging to the Dry-Dock Company. belonging to the Dry-Dock Company.

The flames had now reached the big coal dock of the Pennsylvania Railway Cumuy on the one side and the lake and harbores all other sides. On the coal-shuter the immen made a dying effort, and by almost sperhuman exertions kept the huge train from fire. It was many hours, however, to fore they gained complete control over the flames.

The burnt district covers near two acres of ground, and represented the new prosperous part of the lumber trade in the city.

The loss is estimated at over \$30,000, about 20,000,000 feet of lumber was band. The insurance is:

Hazard & Bro.—Pennsylvania Fire, \$400, North America, \$3,000; Lacaisse General \$1,000; Irving, \$1,500; Niagara, \$3,000. Teal

S1,000; Irving, \$1,500; Anadama, \$1,600; Clizens', \$1,000; First National, \$1,000; London, \$1,000; D. U. Welch & Co., lumber-Comwealth, \$1,500; Franklin, \$500; Committee Union, \$2,500; Western, \$2,000; Lumber ton, \$1,000; Western, \$1,000; People's Tre ton, \$1,000; New York City, \$1,000; Millian American, \$2,000; National, \$2,500; Holderwriters', \$5,000; London, \$2,500; Lancashire, \$2,000; London & Lancashire, \$2,000; L Lancashire, \$2,000; London & Lancas \$5,000; Manhattan, \$5,000; Security, \$2,000; Qu. \$4,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$4,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$4,000; Pacific, \$1,000; Lancashire, \$750; \$5,00; Lancashire, \$750; Sories & Mercantile, \$750; London, \$750; North Back Mercantile, \$750.

Searles & Browning's planing-till-

& Mercantile, \$750, Searles & Browning's planing of facturers', \$1,000; Traders' \$1,000; In Northern, \$1,000; Security, \$1,000 dence, Washington, \$1,000; Lacal Northern, \$1,000; Security, \$1,000; Prodence, Washington, \$1,000; Lacaise Gernie, \$1,000.

J. T. DeWitt's planing-mill-Commowealth, \$500; Franklin, \$500; Mechanics & Traiers', & Royal, \$1,500; Western, \$1,500, Westelment, \$1,000; Burfalo, \$5,000; Lorillard, \$1,000; Burfalo, \$5,000; Lorillard, \$1,000; Frescott, 500; Commercial Union, \$200; Passociation, \$500; United Firement, \$1,000; Fairfield, \$25; Mercanil \$625, North German, \$625; New Hamshire, \$625.

Se25, North German, Se3; New Inshire, Se25.

C. T. Wilson's planing-mill, Spring Se36; German-American, \$750. R. Mill Co., London and Lanchasire, \$1,77 Tradesmen's, \$550; Manhattan, Se37 Transatlantic, \$687.79.

One other lumber-yard had no insurand there was yet about \$25,000 distribution. AT WHEELING, W. VA.
WHEELING, W. Va., July 29.—At 3 o'clock
this morning the residence of Casper Clils,
on North Front street, in this city, cuspifire, and was totally destroyed. At the oilbreak of the fire the family were some
asleep, and only escaped with their lives
Loss, \$6,000; insured for \$8,000.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The large building a West and Bank streets, occupied by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company several other firms, was partly destroyed in the Domestic Sewing-Machine Building in sured. Philip Holden, a fireman, fell from the third-story window, and was fatally injured.

At 13:30 yesterday Mrs. Elizabeth S was arrested at the residence of herd at Englewood on a warrant issued a stance of Mrs. Edward King, residicorner of Dearborn and Thirty-thin who charges her with abducting he ter Sarah, and it who charges her with abducting her ter Sarah, aged 16 years. At the time arrest Mrs. Scrafield claimed to have actuated by kindly feelings towards taking her because her mother was habit of drinking and abusing her.

Mrs. Scrafield appears to be a worst some means, and owns several pie property in the city, one at No. 1821 avenue, where she resided up to rest. Her neighbors question the burnished of her reputation somewhat, and shout altogether enjoy the confidence and will of those living in the immediate of the tenement lodging-house corner of ty-third and Dearborn streets, and of from Mrs. King is a hard-working wom Irish descent, of whom several person whom she has worked for many years an excellent account, proclaiming her honest, thrifty, and sober. Her story follows:

"Tuesday morning at a quarter to 61

found out all this when I came evening, and took immediate the woman arrested. In my every bad woman.

The house at No. 1429 Praise been deserted since yesterday case will come up for hearing before Judge Wallace.

At the way M mittee H. A. The pointed of previous cured, I the opin mechani venting mittee in the folio when i muisance of this can ordin read wi Your (Best Meetives wit submit to A circular Camerios tion, at it may library in five and state of the contitude of the continuous my in five and state of the continuous my in five and state of the continuous my in five and state of the continuous my in five and ifferent are usin the continuous my in five and ifferent are usin the continuous my in five and ifferent are usin the continuous my in five and ifferent are usin the continuous my in five and inferent are usin the first my in five and inferent are usin the continuous fire in five and in first my in first

In past you givin with coa boxes, a tables or becessary mitted. Before invite yo from Me Jacob Joh the obsea; men haveommunis should comaster m PENS CLEVELA MASTER 6, 1880.—2 arch. We in the pass of Smith State Penns addition admitting inserting and bac of steam tube. It 'Clark's' expired, to the tuh not yet of necessary trying so the size requisit claims the that too above the we are of connectic Our Ge our lin so equipp ion at the cleanest neat burn "I find essary to "I n any believe it fuel for if the son burn on the smother the smother the smother the smother the smother the smother troop of Yours trees.

"E. T.
I would as "First-" Second hollow at was sever that were that was aim would be time we time we time the ollow as at the was at the market was at the constitution of the was at th

THE RAILROADS.

The Interesting Problem of Consuming Locomotive Smoke.

Report on the Subject by a Committee of Master-Mechanics.

Reported Demoralization of Passenger Rates to the East.

The Southwestern Pool to Keep Out of the Trans-Missouri Fight.

A New Road Organized in Michigan-Sioux City & Dakota Election:

SMOKE CONSUMPTION. At the last meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, a committee of three, consisting of E. T. Jeffery, H. A. Towne, and Sanford Keeler, was appointed to make a report on the best means of preventing smoke from locomotives, with due economy in fuel. The Committee has been at work since Jan. 1, 1880, to get as thorough a report as possible, and has proeured, before making its recommendations, the opinions of the most prominent master mechanics regarding the best means of pre-venting smoke from locomotives. The Committee has now completed its task and made the following report, which at this juncture, when the question of stopping the smoke nuisance is agitating the minds of the people of this city, and the Council is about to enact an ordinance regulating the matter, will be

of this city, and the Council is about to emace an ordinance regulating the matter, will be read with more than ordinary interest:

Your committee, appointed to report on "The Best Means of Preventing Smoke from Locomotives with Due Economy in Fuel," would beg to submit the following:

A circular was issued for the purpose of eliciting information from different master mechanics in the United States and Canada. Few answers were received, and those, with four or five exceptions, were brief, presenting simply the conclusions arrived at, but not the facts and statistics on which they were based. The circular of your Committee was as follows:

"CRICAGO, Jan. 1, 1880.—The officers of the American Railway Master Mechanies' Association, at their annual meeting held in Cincinnati, May, 1879, appointed the undersigned a committee on the subject, "The Best Means of Preventing Smoke from Locomotives with Due Economy in Fuel.

"In order that the Committee may make as full and comprehensive a report as possible upon this subject, they desire to get the experience and results of experiments made by the different master mechanics of the country who are using bituminous coal for fuel.

"First-Do you use a fire-box in your locomotives different from that ordinarily used, for the purpose of preventing smoke? If so, please describe it.

"Second-Have you used the fire-brick arch,

tives different from that cooks? If so, please de-purpose of preventing smoke? If so, please de-scribe it.

"Second—Have you used the fire-brick arch, or any peculiar mode of admitting air to the fire? If so, please describe it, and state with what success.

"Third—To what extent can air be admitted to the fire-box above the grates before it becomes detrimental to the steaming qualities of

comes detrimental to the steaming quantum of the engine?

"Fourth—Do you think it possible, with bituminous coal, to prevent the emission of smoke from a locomotive running with a full train over an undulating road? If it can be prevented, describe the appliances producing such result. Please give any other information you may possess bearing upon this subject.

"An early reply will greatly oblige

"E. T. JEFFERY,

"H. A. TOWNE,

"SANFORD KELLER,

In past years, reports have been laid before."

"SANFORD KEELER,"

In past years, reports have been laid before
you giving the comparative results obtained
with coal-burning engines having plain fire-boxes, and fire-boxes arranged with watertables or fire-brick arches. We do not deem it
necessary to recapitulate herein the facts submitted

surfaces and includence in the control of the contr

good firing, large boilers and fire-boxes are necessary. They should be so large that the full power of the engine would be developed without forcing the fire. As a general thing, our locomotive boilers are too small. The fire has to be forced from the start to keep up steam.

"I believe we will never got the proper results from burning coal in locomotive furnaces until the men on engines are educated to fire properly and with some ideas of combustion. There is an insane idea with them that a coal-burner engine is 'not burning the fire right unless the black smoke is rolling from the stack, and, instead of trying to prevent smoke, they are actually trying to make it.

"It will be found, I think without exaggeration, that ninety-five engineers and firemen out of 106 will so express themselves, and they evidently believe it.

"Dran Sirs: In reply to your circular on this

of 100 will so express themselves, and they evidently believe it.

"Dear Sirs: In reply to your circular on this subject, I will submit the following answers to your questions in their order:

"First—I have nothing special or new, and am only using the ordinary square fire-box.

"Second—I have used the fire-brick arch and also hollow stay-boits to admit air above the fire, but have now entirely abandoned their use for the following reasons:

"I. While the brick arch was hot it materially reduced the volume of black/smoke and the expulsion of cinders, thereby effecting more perfect combustion, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by the increased cost of additional repairs, necessitated by the use of the brick arch, both in keeping the arch and the fire-box in repair.

"2. In the use of hollow stay-boits I found no particular advantage, and for the particulars of my reasons for abandoning their use I referyou to my report and tabulated statement in the twelfth annual report of the Master Mechanics' Association, on pages 80 and 82 respectively.

"Third—With the average bituminous coal

you to my report and tabulated statement in the tweifth annual report of the Master Mechanics' Association, on pages 80 and 82 respectively.

"Third—With the average bituminous coal used on this road, I should say that 230 cubic feet of air is required to effect thorough combustion of one pound of coal; and whether admitted entirely through the grates or partly through the grates and partly through holows tay bolts above the grate, any total quantity admitted per pound of coal in excess of this amount will prove detrimental to the steaming qualities of the engine, which will be manifested in two ways:

"1. It reduces the temperature of the engine, which will be manifested in two ways:

"1. It reduces the temperature of the gases in contact with the heating surfaces, and if the excess is very great it is apt to cool the gases below the point of ignition, in which case they would pass out of the chimney and be wasted.

"2. It increases the volume of the gases beyond what is necessary, which increased volume, in order to escape, must pass through the flues with greater velocity, thereby diminishing not only the temperature of the gases, but also diminishing their time of contact with the heating surfaces, thus preventing them—from imparting to the water the maximum quantity of heat. If the quantity of air admitted is too little to effect perfect combustion, valuable fuel is lost by the escape of unignited gases.

"In my practice, as previously stated, I have found, by actual experiment, that with a large fire-box, with properly constructed grate-bars, and a fire not over six inches deep, a sufficient quantity of air can be admitted through the grate and fire bed to cause complete combustion; and that the use of hollow stay-bolts, under such air can be demitted through the grate and fire bed to cause complete combustion; and that the use of hollow stay-bolts, under such air can be demitted through the grate and fire bed to cause complete combustion of bituminous coals, that can be used with any degree of economy. A

"CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS RATLROAD COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY, MCCOME CITY, Miss., MARCH
8, ISSO.—E. T. Jeffery, Esq., Chairman etc.—Dear
Sin: My reply to your circular of Jan.
1 has been delayed by the pressure of
other duties. There is not much that
I can say, but I respectfully submit the following answers to your questions:

"First.—We use the plain fire-box in such of
our locomotives as burn bituminous coal.

"Second—No, sir. I do not know that any device for preventing smoke has ever been used
on this road.

"Third—I think air may be admitted above
the grates with beneficial results, so far as the
consumption of smoke is concerned, and without
detriment to the steaming qualities of the engine; but I do not think this can be accomplished by any fixed or automatic arrangement placed beyond the control of the engineer.
A fresh fire requires more air to be mixed with
the gases liberated from the coal, and the quantity of air admitted should vary with the nature
of the work being performed by the enginee.

"To get the best results from the admission
of air, the device should be under the control of
the engineer or fireman, and would require very
frequent attention: perhaps more attention
than could at all times be given by the person in
charge.

"Fourth—I do not think it is practicable, and

tables or fire-brick arches. We do not deem it necessary to recapitulate herein the facts submitted.

Before presenting our recommendations, we invite your attention to the following letters from Messrs. N. E. Chapman, James M. Boon, Jacob Johann, and W. H. Purdy, believing that the observation and experience of these gentlemen have enabled them to embody in their communications views and suggestions which should command the attention of the railway master mechanics of the country:

"Pennsylvania Company, Operation The Cleveland & Alexander of Machinery, Cleveland, Operation Whiston of the railway master of Machinery, Cleveland, Operation of the interest of the country:

"Air openings, brick arches, etc., will assist in effecting a more perfect combustion of bituminous coal. It have never seen a device that would effect this result.

"Air openings, brick arches, etc., will assist in effecting a more perfect combustion of bituminous coal, but I think the objections to them are sufficient to offset any advantages that might be derived from their use. So far as I have been able to observe, the best preventive of smoke is care and intelligence in firing. If these were generally exercised I think we should consume at least one-half of the coal that now escapes from the stack in the form of smoke; our engines would show better results from the fuel and the people who ride in on our trains, and the people who ride in on our trains.

quality of the fuel used. Coal which permits the rapid generation of gases should have a larger quantity of air than that from which gases are not so readily thrown off.

It is evident that when a well proportioned boiler is taxed to its full capacity more air is required above the fire than when it is worked to one-fourth or one-half its capacity. It is therefore seen that when arrangements are made to admit air, means should be provided for regulating the amount, in proportion to the work done and coal consumed.

Careless firing will defeat all efforts which are made towards economical consumption of coal and prevention of smoke.

Large boilers, admission of air, and the use of good coal will not reach the object sought if careless firing be permitted.

The money expended by railway companies in experiments with water-tables, fire-brick arches, peculiar shaped furnaces, brick walls, and mid-feathers, has doubtless proved what ought not to be done.

Your Committee venture the opinion that the same amount of money would have been expended to better advantage had it been used in teaching men how to fire locomotive-engines.

Large boilers and fire-boxes and careful firing are the "best means of preventing smoke from locomotives, with due economy in fuel." Respectfully submitted,

E.T. JEFFERY,

H.A. TOWNE,

SANFORD KELIER.

General-Superintendent Jeffery, of the Illinois Central Railrond, has issued a circular in which he calls the attention of his engineers and firemen to the foregoing report, and instructs them to exercise more care in the future than has been shown in the past in firing locomotives on this line, as the smoke nuisance can be lessened to a great extent by judicious and careful firing.

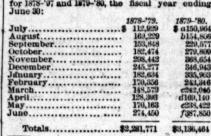
The criticisms of THE TRIBUNE about the backwardness of the managers of the Louis public statement of the financial condition of the roads under their charge have had their roseate statement through the columns o the Louisville Courier-Journal, their official

effect. They now make the following very roseate statement through the columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal, their official organ:

The announcement has already been made that a consolidated mortgage amounting to \$20,000,000 is to be placed upon the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. A transaction of this magnitude naturally attracts public attention and elicits inquiries. The following statement aims to exhibit accurately the financial condition of the great corporation with which the prosperity of Louisville is so closely connected. The consolidations which were executed with such boldness and colerity dazed the lookers-on, and no accurate representation of the condition of the Company has been given to the people since the publication of the last annual report. The enemies of the road and the rivals of the city have been quick to distrust every action and to misrepresent every movement. The greatly increased earnings of the road, reported from week to week, have clearly indicated the prosperity of the Company, and have vindicated its policy. It has seemed incredible to our rivals that schemes of the magnitude of those announced during the past twelve months could be consummated in Louisville and the South. They have refused to believe in the progress and prosperity of this section, but its spite of this skepticism the road and the city prosper.

There is no necessary mystery about railroad accounts. The value of such property is ascertained in exactly the same manner as one would ascertain the value of any property whatsoever. Two things it is necessary to know,—first, what are its obligations? second, what does it earn or produce? The value of a piece of real estate is determined by deducting from the rental the taxes, insurance, and wear and tear. The value of railroad property is determined by learning what are the net earnings of the company, and from that amount subtracting the interest on the bonded debt, the obligations in the shape of guaranteed interest and of guaranteed dividends.

As has been e



d 972 miles.
b Including Evansville, Henderson & Nash-

a 972 miles.
b Including Evansville, Henderson & Nashville, in all 1,107 miles.
c Including Mobile & Montgomery, in all 1,287 miles.
d Including Southern Division Cumberland & Ohio, in all 1,318 miles.
d Including St. Louis & Southeastern Division and Owensboro & Mobile, in all 1,591 miles.
f including New Orleans & Mobile Division, in all 1,702 miles.
Osly for one month have the returns from the entire system been given, so neither the full effects, direct or indirect, have yet been realized. Taking this table as the basis, it is safe to say the net earnings for this year will not fall short of \$4,000,000, and they are likely greatly to exceed that amount.
Having learned now what the resources of the Company are, the next step is to know what are its obligations, or what they will be when the present negotiations are carried to a successful conclusion.
The proceeds of the mortgage for \$20,000,000 will be used up paying the floating debt; in paying for the recent acquisitions of the Company, and in redeeming bonds which are falling due during the next twenty years. The new mortgage bears 6 per cent interest: the bonds which they are to replace bear 7 seven per cent interest. When this mortgage is placed and the other bonds canceled, the debt of the Company will be as follows:

Character of Indebtedness.	interest	Amount.	terest.
New mortgage	66767766686	\$20,000,000 850,000 8,500,000 2,270,700 1,900,000 190,500 1,400,000 5,010,000 5,000,000	\$1,200,000 51,000 245,000 138,245 70,000 133,000 11,43 84,000 800,600 81,288 800,000
Total This statement showe t of the Company, by com report with the papers fi	par	ring the la	ebtedness st annua nortgage

and it may be received as entirely trustworthy. It embraces 1,702 miles of road, which during the year will, by the completion of lines under contract, be increased to 1,840 miles of road. From a comparison of these two tables it is seen that after paying interest and fixed charges there will remain a surplus of \$1,400,000.

The Executive Committee of the South-western Railway Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of Commissioner Midgley for the purpose of taking action on a request of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Rallroad to have the Missouri River roads prorate with it on the cattle Southern Rallroad to have the Missouri River roads prorate with it on the cattle rates from points west of the Missouri River, and also to take action regarding the diversion of freight from one road to another, in order to prevent the atting of rates by connecting lines. The case for the request of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern is a war between that road and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé on the cattle business from the Far West, which has resulted in a very large reduction in rates. After discussing the matter fully at yesterday's meeting, it was decided that it would be bad policy to prorate with the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern or the Atchison, Topeka & Sanata Fé while the war between them is kept up, and the roads in the Southwestern Association could not afford to take any issue in the fight. They will therefore continue to charge regular rates on all business from those roads. This action will confine the fight to the two roads, and they will have to bear any reduction in rates themselves. As regards the diversion of business from one line to another, it was decided to continue the old plan, by which the Commissioner of the Association can order freight from one road to another whenever he expects that the rates have been cut. This will prevent any road in the Association from clandestinely entering into an arrangement with either of the warring roads west of the Missouri to aid them in their contest.

A NEW MICHIGAN ROAD.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Micht., July 29.—The organization of a new railroad company, to be known as the Grand Rapids, Greenville &

Bay City Rail way Company, to build and operate a line of railroad from Rockford, on the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, some pine or ten miles north of here, to Greenville, and hence, via Midland, probably to Bay City, was completed in this city to-day. The Directors of the Company are W. O. Hughart, H. J. Hollister, and J. M. Barnett, of this city; C. J. Church, Le Roy Moore, C. C. Ellsworth, Nathaniel Slaght. W. O. Hughart, H. J. Holmser, and J. M. Barnett, of this city; C. J. Church, Le Roy Moore, C. C. Ellsworth, Nathaniel Slaght, William Backus, Eugene Rutam, John M. Riddle, James Towls, Stephen R. Stevens, and George F. Middleton, of Greenville, Montcalm County. The officers are: W. O. Hughart, President; C. J. Church, Vice-President; J. H. P. Hughart, of this city. Secretary; and Le Roy Moore, Treasurer, The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Directors Hollister and Barnett, were appointed the Executive Committee to begin the active work of building the road from this end at once. The line is now graded to Greenville, and will probably be pushed some distance beyond there this year. The people of Bay City propose beginning work at the east end this season, and are to hold a meeting to-morrow for the preliminary steps. The road will undoubtedly use the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, of which Mr. W. O. Hughart is President, from Rockford to this city, and the intimacy of interests of the two lines and the basis of success for the new line are quite naturally suggested.

DISTURBED PASSENGER RATES. It is claimed that passenger rates to the East from this city are again considerably demoralized. The rates are not cut openly, but the scalpers, it is reported, are being fur-nished by the various roads with unlimited amounts of tickets, which are being sold at a reduction of \$2 to \$3 from the regular rates. The strangest thing about it is that the railroads use the scalpers to do this business for them. About a year ago they were waging a relentless war against the scalpers, and reientiess war against the scalpers, and vowed that they would not rest until every scalper in the city was driven from the business. But, just when they had nearly succeeded in driving the scalpers to the wall, some of the roads thought there was a good opportunity to get ahead of their rivals, and arranged with them to again sell their tickets for them. Since then the railroads have vied with each other to make love to the scalpers and get them to favor their particular lines. It is stated that every Eastern road from this city is using one or more scalpers to sell tickets at a reduced rate, with the exception of the Michigan Central. The officers of this road say they will on no condition stoop so low as to use scalpers to do their cutting after having made a relentless war upon these men. But they say if this sort of thing is being kept up they will reduce the regular rates and give the benefit of the reduction direct to the public. vowed that they would not rest until every

SWITCHING TROUBLES. Some ill-feeling has been caused among certain shippers on account of an order issued by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad that until further orders it will not take business to the elevators on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. This has been construed by & Alton Railroad. This has been construed by the shippers who were prevented from getting their goods to those elevators as meaning a war between the Alton and the Northwestern. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the managers of the Northwestern to ascertain the real facts in this matter. They said that the most friendly terms existed between the Northwestern and Alton. The cause of the order was that the Alton had been doing a very heavy business lately and its tracks at Bridgeport, where those elevators are situated, had become blocked up. Consequently the Division Superintendent of the Alton had issued an order that, owing to the blockade, it allow no switching by other roads to the above-named elevators during daytime for a few days, except to transfer meats. Transfers of grain and other business could be made, however, after 9 o'clock p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—The removal of Mr. Morse from the Superintendency of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Spring field Road shows, to a small extent, the feel the lines are compelled to lease locomotive power from other roads, while quite a number of them are using passenger engines to move their freight.

Charles Layng, General Manager of the Charles Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; and E. B. Thomas, General Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, went over the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road to-day to determine whether the property is in such a condition as to warrant their roads in offering the full 30 per cent guaranteed the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Road under its lease with the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and thus take the expensive controversy out of the courts. It is believed they will report favorably.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—The annual

report of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company was filed with the Rail-road and Warehouse Commission to-day. It shows the paid-up capital stock to be \$4,768,-400; funded debt, \$6,700,000. The road is operated by the Indianapolis & St. Louis. The earnings of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific for the third week in July, as reported here by telegraph to-day, were \$362,000, against \$164,000 on the same lines for the corresponding week last year. The total earnings for the month are over \$1,000,000, and from Jan. 1 to last Saturday were, in round numbers, \$6,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over last year on the same lines, now constituting the Wabash system.

TO THE BLACK HILLS. The most important work done at present by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is the construction of its Black Hills extension. This line is now completed from Tracy, Minn., to within eighty miles of Fort Plerre, on the Missouri River, and will be ready to the latter point by Nov. 1. The distance from Tracy to Fort Plerre is 255 miles. Track is now being laid at the rate of one and a half miles a day. The new line has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and is laid throughout with steel rails. With the completion of this extension the Chicago & Northwestern will have a continuous air line from Chicago to the Upper Missouri River of 783 miles in length, which will place this Company in a position to lead any other road in the traffic between this city and the Hills country. To reach the Black Hills the Company will have to construct only 160 miles more road from Fort Pierre. the construction of its Black Hills extension.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.
The new extension of the Hannibal & St. Joe from Quincy to Chicago is taking more definit shape every day, and the managers of the road expect to be ready for active operations within a short time. A corps of surveyors is now in the field locating the line, and they are expected to be ready in time to begin grading before winter sets in. The road will run through the following counties: Cook, Adams, Brown, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Stark. Bureau, Fulton, Du Page, Kendall, Henderson, Grundy, La Salle, Will, Putnam, Marshall, Knox, and Warren.

Safle, Will, Putnam, Marshall, Khox, and Warren.
Gen. Singleton, John B. Lyon, George C.
Walker, and John B. Carson, Directors of of the new road, left this city for New York yesterday to attend the first meeting of the Board, when the organization will be com-pleted and all arrangements for constructing the line be made. COLORADO ROADS. Brectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—The joint track of the Denver & South Park and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads is finished to Leadville. Trains will soon be running into the city.

Van Horne, were elected in their stead. The first three named gentlemen were elected respectively President, Vice-President, and Secretary. George E. Merchant and W. M. Brookings, of the old Board, were retained. The new Board are Milwaukee & St. Paul straight.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., July 29.—A special from Huron, in Southern Dakota, to the Pioneer-Press says: "There is war to the hilt be tween the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies for the possession of the fertile section of Dakota, The contract has been let by the first-named Company for the building of a line from Huron up the James River towards Jamestown, and several huron. building of a line from Huron up the James River towards Jamestown, and several hundred men and teams are now at work on it. The track will be laid before snow flies to the crossings of the Hastings & Dakota branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, due west from Ortonville 100 miles, and minety miles north of Huron. From this point the latter road intercepted them by putting a force of graders on their line northward toward Jamestown."

PARIS & DANVILLE, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., July 29.—Payment will be made here to-morrow for the Paris & Dan-ville Road, which was purchased a few months since by a syndicate headed by Charles Ridgely, of this city, \$2,600,000 of bonds and coupons of the road being surrendered in payment. SETTLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—The contest be-tween the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Road was compromised to-day, and fixed rates for passengers were mutually agreed upon, the agents meeting here to arrange matters. ITEMS.

The Wabash people announced yesterday that they would be unable to open their lines for freight traffic Monday, owing to the non-completion of the temporary sheds to be used for freight purposes. It is understood they will begin with passenger and freight business Aug. 8.

General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Rallway, a expected in this city short-ly to make an inspection of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Road. Mr. Hickson would have been here several days ago but he was taken ill at Port Huron and was unable to leave that place. It is understood that he has sufficiently recovered to leave there for this city to-day.

John D. Brown, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and George H. Daniels, General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, were in consultation yesterday in regard to the Knight Templar business from Missouri, Kansas and Texas points to Chicago, the outcome whereof is understood be that the Wabash will have to run spec trains to accommodate the business.

trains to accommodate the business.

The last rail of the first twenty-mile-section of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Rallway was laid Saturday. Ballasting will all be completed this week, in expectation of a visit from and acceptance by the State authorities. The road is well built, and its acceptance by the State will entitle the company to a patent for about 300,000 acres of State swamp lands. The second section of twenty miles is partly graded, and forty miles in all will be completed at the Marquette end the present year, and thirty-five miles at the Mackinaw end.

It is reported that some of the stockhold.

miles at the Mackinaw end.

It is reported that some of the stockholders in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are about to file a bill in equity against the Directors to determine why all the earnings of the road shall not go into the General Fund for division with the regular dividends. These parties claim that now the Directors lease the use of the road to various transportation companies known as the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, the Star Line, Merchants' Dispatch, etc., only putting into the General Fund the amount paid for the lease, while they believe the Directors are interested in the earnings of these carriers, and receive profits that should go to the stockholders.

MICHIGAN LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Convention at Lansing Yesterday— Reform in License-Laws Demanded— Other Protection Called For. Lansing, Mich., July 29.-The Michigan Liquor-Dealers' Association, which was or-ganized in 1869, convened at Buck's Opera-House in this city to-day at noon. There county and township organizations. The Convention was called to order by M. E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in the absence of the President,

Chamberlain, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in the absence of the President, George A. Doolittle. A letter was read from that gentleman stating his inability to be present, counseling harmonious action, and expressing the wish that each dealer present identity himself with the Association by joining it. A temporary organization was effected, and in addition to the usual committees there were three extra committees appointed to attend the various political conventions soon to be held, and ascertain which party would hold out the best inducements in consideration of the support of the Association. At the afternoon session the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Thomas G. Hawley for President, and Gen. William A. Troop Permanent Secretary, both of Detroit. The nominations were confirmed with enthusiasm. Mr. Hawley, in taking the chair, made quite an extended speech, in which he presented the old argument against interference with personal rights. The Convention was urged to support candidates who were favorable to a fair license, and, in the event-of their failure to do so, the passage of a Prohibitory law by the next Legislature was predicted. The results of the Prohibitory law of 1874 in Massachusetts, and the License law of 1877 in that State, were instanced as proving the superiority of the license system.

Lengthy resolutions were then adopted, the gist of which is as follows: Denouncing fanatical and oppressive legislation against the liquor interests; that the clause in the so-called Police law requiring oppressive and excessive bonds, and requiring bondsmen to reside within the same corporate limits as the principal, should be repealed; that the law making the liquor seller responsible for the ewils of drunkenness should be abolished, also the present statute fixing such heavy fine and imprisonment; that an unequal anjount of internal-revenue tax, being 55 per cent of the whole, or \$63,000,000, is paid by the liquor dealers; that the liquor trade should receive the protection of George A. Doolittle. A letter was read from

Dr. Tanner Outdone by a Hog.

CUTTER, Ill., July 24.—Editor St. Louis Republican: We have all been watching with various degrees of interest the fast of Dr. Tanner, but there has lately come to light in our vicinity a case that discounts the Doctor two to one. Seven months ago a straw shed belonging to John Patterson fell down on some hogs, turkeys, and chickens, which of course all would suppose would be killed or die of starvation or want of air. A short time since Mr. Patterson was removing some of the straw, when, to his astonishment, one of the hogs was found to be still alive, but, as may be supposed, very thin in flesh. The hog would weigh at the time of its incarceration about 200 pounds, but on coming out of the straw it was nothing but skin and bones. In fact, it did not resemble a hog very much, but looked like some hideous monster. The above is true.

Grande Railroaûs is finished to Leadville.
Trains will soon be running into the city.

The Manitou branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Road is now complete, and trains are running to Manitou.

SIOUX CITY & DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 29.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sioux City & Dakota Road, held at Yankton this morning, Messrs.
C. G. Wicker, E. C. Larned, of Chicago, N. H. Briggs, of Battle Greek, Mich., and John I. Biair and D. C. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., Directors of the road, resigned, S. S. Merrill, J. W. Carey, P. M. Meyers, and W. C.

The above is true.

A Bog Story Worth the Telling.

Detroit Free Press.

H. S. Lapham has owned a canary-bird and a small cur dog about three years. The two pets have, in fact, known each other intimately all their lives, and they have been on uncommonly their lives, and they have been on

A TOTAL WRECK.

The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company at Last Strikes a Snag.

Owing to the Incompetency of the Men Who Managed It.

The Mutual Policyholders Unable to Meet the Heavy Burdens.

The Hopeless Insolvency of the Company Purposely Suppressed by Its Officers.

It Is Finally Brought to Light by the Investigations of a Committee.

Bectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A more complete wreck than that of the Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company it would be hard to find even in New York, and its utter ruin is due solely in New York, and its utter ruin is due solely to the incompetency of officials whose standard of financial integrity, while high enough to prevent them from adding to their very moderate income from the Company, was still low enough to allow of their presenting to the Insurance Commissioner of this State a statement so utterly at variance with actual facts as to form an excellent foundation for criminal prosecution; and yet the wreck is criminal prosecution; and yet the wreck is only the inevitable result of trying to do a cash business with heavy expenses upon

The Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company is located in Muncy, a little interior town in the northern part of the State, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It was incorporated phia & Erie Railroad. It was incorporated in March, 1840, and began business in the following month. For twenty years it had a prosperous existence as a mutual company, until, on the 1st of May, 1861, a supplement to the charter was passed authorizing it to do business on the cash plan as well. The premiums arising from cash insurance were to be paid into a common treasury.

to be paid into a common treasury,
FROM WHICH ALL LOSSES AND EXPENSES were necessarily to be met. But, the last policies not being liable to assessments, all deficiencies in income must be supplied by assessment upon the notes of mutual policyholders. The Company branched out into an extensive agency business all over the country, and all went well for awhile until the Chicago are activitied less of \$200.000. the Chicago fire entailed a loss of \$500,000. From that time the Company was regarded with suspictor by conservative State Insur-ance Departments, and was soon prohibited from doing business in Massachusetts. They till continued doing business elsewhere in the United States, and at the beginning of the present year had a large amount at risk in the State of New York and all over the West, but the business had been done at a heavy loss, all of which, by the terms of the supplement to the charter, fell upon the mutual insured.

A special committee of the policyholders, who made an investigation on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of the current month, made a calculation of the results from the 1st of January, 1875, to 1st of January, 1880, which showed that the gross premiums received during those five years for cash risks amounted to \$2,450,385, at a total cost of \$1,147,571, leaving \$1,321,765 as

THE NET INCOME
from cash policies, but the loss on such policies during the five years was \$1,553,270, making the actual net loss to the Company on the business \$231,505, or about \$45,000 a year, all of which had to be met by assessments on the mutual policyholders.

The close of the year 1879 found the Company completely and hopelesly in-solvent, but the officers doctored their statement so as to show a surplus of \$54,460, though even upon that showing the net amount of unpaid losses, to say nothing of the unearned premiums, was greater than the cash assets. The first question of the Examining Committee of the pol-icyholders of Centre County was of the statement sworn out as correct on the 31st of December last, including outstanding acceptances, and they were told that it included none of them, and the officers frankly admitted that the outstanding acceptances, to an amount three times as great as the nominal surplus, had been suppressed for the very good reason that if they were included in the statement the Company would have been shut out of

been suppressed for the very good reason that if they were included in the statement the Company would have been shut out of every State in the Union. "Therefore," say the Committee, "the annual report is wholly incorrect and unreliable so far as it purports to show the liabilities of the Company on that day."

THE COMMITTEE FOUND

on the other hand, that allowing the Company credit for all assets in hand available for the payment of debts and losses it was in arrear on the 1st of January \$196,388, to which the net deficit must be added, the incurred since amounting to \$251,608, with sundry items, making a total deficit on the 14th of July of \$494,244. In this total no allowance has been made for future losses or expenses on the cost of canceling policies. Upon such showing as this it is not at all remarkable that the Committee recommended the closing up of the Company's affairs as quickly and as economically as possible; but the following extract has the flavor of novelty. "We feel it due to them to say that we found nothing which indicated anything improper or erroneous in the accounts of the officers; and yet, while we believe them to be men of integrity, we cannot but condemn their action in concealing the true condition of the Company's affairs in their annual report to the Insurance Department."

The highest salary paid to the officers of this remarkable Company was \$5,000 to the Assistant Secretary, the Secretary being paid 50 cents on each policy,

WHILE THE TREASURER WAS PAID \$3,000, the Assistant Secretary \$3,500, and eight clerks an average of less than \$300. The President received the munificent sum of \$500,000, and a statement was presented to the Board of Directors showing assets of \$100,880, of which \$32,483 were assessments collectable, the cash assets being less than \$20,000. Against this were \$308,770 of losses due and unpaid, and \$1139,-252 outstanding acceptances, in addition to \$1,150 miscellaneous bills unpaid.

A meeting of mutual policy-holders has been called for the 6th of August at th

A Stray Crocodile.

London Telegraph.

Some six weeks ago a lively young crocodile contrived one night to effect its escape from Josepha Choikowa's traveling menagerie, then exhibiting at Kuschwarda, and, all the efforts made to discover its biding-place in the neighboring brooks and pands proving fruitless, its proprietress, after three days' search, gave it up as irretrievably lost, and departed on her further professional rounds. A month later the smith of Salnau. a village not far from Kuschwarda, was strolling home toward evening through the rain when he suddenly espied, lying in a hugs puddle on the highroad, what he at first took to be a drunken man, prostrate and helpless. Upon wading into the mud, with the charitable intention of extricating the recumbent one from so miry a bed, he perceived to his astonishment that the object of his solicitude was the missing crocodile. Nothing daunted, he fastened a rope around the saurian's easily body behind its shoulders, and led it along until be met a cart, into which, with the assistance of the driver, he managed to lift if. The crocodile made no resistance, but followed its captor as meekly as though it had been a tame dog tied to a string. On subsequent examination it was found to

HOW HE GOT AWAY.

A Boy Carried Off by Gypsies Two Years Age Succeeds in Escaping from the Band—A Rather Romantic Tale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuga.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—A strange case of kidnapping was brought to light this morning. A white youth, who gave his mame as Samuel Wright, applied at a police station last night for lodgings. This morning, upon being questioned before the Mayor as to his former life, he stated that he was the son of a farmer residing in Chesterfield County, Virginia, net far from Manchester; that he at one time resided in that village; that about two years since, while he was in the neighborhood of Richmond College, on the outskirts of the City of Richmond, he was seized by several Gypsies, who were enthe neighborhood of Richmond College, on the outskirts of the City of Richmond, he was seized by several Gypsies, who were encamped near by, and placed in a wagon and his limbs tied, after which he was carried off with the band. He further states that for the past two years he has traveled in various localities with Gypsies, and has been compelled to work for members of the band, but that during that time no opportunity of escape presented itself until a few days since, when he availed himself of the opportunity. He says that the band is encamped on a place called Pocosin Island, about fifty miles from this city. The manner of his escape from his captors, as given by him, is in substance that he was ordered by members of the band to proceed from the island to the main land in a small boat on an errand, when he determined to make an effort to escape. He abandoned the boat and made his way to a place of which he knew nothing, where he obtained passage to Portsmouth on the schooner Pryor. Upon being questioned, he gave the names of several people who reside in Manchester. The Mayor has telegraphed to the Richmond authorities to ascertain if the boy's statement is correct; if so, an expedition will start immediately for the seene of the Gypsy camp, which is supposed to be on one of the streams emptying into the Chesapeake Bay on the western side. The boy says that he is now 13 years of age. He is very tall, and is much sunburned. His appearance denotes hard usage.

LAKE BLUFF.

Chaplain McCabe to Take Charge of the Camp-Meeting Exercises.

From the present cheerful aspect of things the managers of the camp-meeting are not backward in predicting the most successful series of revival meetings in the history of the Lake Bluff Association. Last year there was an evident lack of speakers competent to arouse the active enthusiasm which often crops out at these annual love-feasts. The result was that very few conversions were crops out at these annual love-feasts. The result was that very few conversions were made, and although there were large crowds of people present during the meeting the pastors and elders were in a measure dispointed by their lack of success in bringing sinners to God. In casting about for a person to lead this year's exercises, a happy choice was made, at least that is the opinion of many of the leading Methodist divines. The services of Chaplain McCabe were secured, and it is confidently hoped that during the next ten days the earnest efforts of this well-known evangelist will result in an old-fashioned revival. Mr. McCabe possesses in a marked degree the requisits of the true evangelist. He is not only an able and eloquent expounder of the Scriptures, but is also possessed of a melodious voice. In revival meetings the power of music cannot be too highly valued, and Mr. McCabe sings with a tervor seldom equaled by men in his profession. Grand results are expected under his leadership.

YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES

began at 9 o'clock, at which hour the Rev. John Williamson led a Bible reading. The hour was passed in commenting upon chosen passages of the Book, the attendance being fair.

President Peck, of Hedding College, had been announced to preach at 10:30 a. m., but was unavoidably called away. At the hour named, after an earnest prayer by the Rev. W. C. Willing, the Rev. Rufus Rucker, of Upper Iowa Conference, preached what could hardly be termed a sermon. It was, more properly speaking, an exhortation. The speaker based his remarks upon part of the eighteeth verse of I. John, chap. iv., "Perfect love casteth out fear." The speaker said the proper time to inculcate Christian destring was when speaker based his remarks upon part of the eighteeth verse of I. John, chap. iv., "Perfect love casteth out fear." The speaker said the proper time to inculcate Christian doctrine was when children were growing up to years of maturity. They should be approached while the tender memories of parents were fresh and green in their hearts, and although Christian instruction was absolutely demanded, the speaker could not indorse overwork. Physical health ought to be fostered, and the growing generation should not be allowed to waste the power and energies which God had given it. In the conversion of a sinner the personal experience of Christ was manifested, and to convert those who had not yet found the blessed influence of the Redeemer should be the constant endeavor of all believers.

CHAPLAIN M'CABE

then in unmistakable language told the audience what he should expect them to do. He said personal solicitation was necessary. He wanted an army of 100 Christian workers who would go among the crowd and plead with sinners to come to Jesus. With such an army a glorious victory could be won, and said he: "I shall not ask you to perform any service that I will not myself cheerfully perform."

The audience, under the leadership of Mrs. Clark Wilson, then sang several sacréd selections from "Joy to the World," after which the meeting dispersed.

The afternoon exercises began at 3 o'clock in the Clark-Street Tabernacle with a social meeting, Chaplain McCabe leading. After congregational singing, and a solo by Mrs. Wilson, Mr. McCabe said, "Let us think of the efficacy of prayer and the certainty that God answers our supplications." He then gave to various persons in the audience the task of finding certain passages of Scripture bearing upon the subject.

Following the reading of the Bible references, the Rev. T. C. Clendenning referred to the depth of Christ's love, and called upon everyone present to exercise all their influence over friends upon the ground and elsewhere, to the end that those who had aiready found God mig

after a service of song, the congregation dispersed.

In the evening the Rev. S. M. Davis, pastor of Jackson Street Church, St. Paul, Minn., preached to a large audience in the Tabernacle.

This morning at 9 o'clock Dr. Williamson will again lead a Bible reading. At 10:30 the Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach. In the afternoon Chaplain McCabe will conduct a "social meeting," and the evening services will consist of a sermon by the Rev. R. S. Cantine.

Cantine.
Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will preach in the Tebernacie
Sunday morning.

The porter trade, the largest business in Ireland, is thriving. The quantity exported to England is 10 per cent more than in 1572. More than half comes from Guinness.

Papillon cures salt rheum and scrofuls. AMUSEMENTS.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATER,
MONDAY NIGHT. AUG. 2, WITH

A. E. PALMER'S UNION SQUARE COMPANY,
In their Great New York Dramatic Success,
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WASBINGTON, D. C.—1879 F street.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1880.

THE Nebraska Republican Convention will held the 1st of September.

THE New Jersey Democrats will hold the tate Convention the lat of September.

GEN. WARNER has been renominated for ongress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth hio District. CONGRESSMAN WARD has been ret

nated by the Republicans of the Sixth Pennsylvania (Chester) District. MR. GRAHAM BERRY is to be leader of the ew Ministerial party in New South Wales. Mr erry has been Premier before.

SAMUEL J. ANDERSON has been nominate for Congress by the Greenbackers and Demo trats of the First Maine District.

THE Turkish Government is willing to sede Dulcigno to Montenegro, but they will no sield one jot of territory to Greece without

THE corn-fields in the vicinity of Ridge ville, O., were much damaged by a violent storm Wednesday night. Some fields will not yield five

SMYRNA and Barnova, in Asiatic Turkey, ere shaken by an earthquake yesterday. Sev-al houses in the latter place are reported to

Cot. ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Mercer Coun was selected by the Democrats of the Tenth rict of this State to lead the forlorn hope Congress in November.

MRS. WEBER, the widow of the late Col. eber, of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Regimen itted suicide yesterday at Columing from a third-story window.

Ax old man and a young woman wh were arrested near Fremont, Neb., yesterday are supposed to be members of the notorious Bender family who have committed so many 888.

THE Health Officers at Memphis are en forcing the most stringent quarantine relations against all points on the Lower Mississippi. So far there is not the slightest indication of any form of yellow-fever.

FURTHER evidence was offered before the Narragansett Investigating Committee yesterday as to the inefficiency and cowardice of the crew of the burned steamer, and as to the lack of ap-

THE affidavit of the Captain of the Eurice P. Newcomb fully corroborates the testimony of Capt. Rand, of the Ethel A. Merritt, as to the coast when fired on by the Spaniards.

reece has been delayed, as the Republican Government of France does not wish to be em broiled in any of the complications likely t arise out of the Greeco-Turkish difficulty.

EART. GRANVILLE, in reply to a question stated in the House of Lords last night that Queen Victoria had written to the Sultan urging him to make the concessions demanded by the Powers, so that peace might be maintained. THE skies grow brighter for Ireland. The

crops are said to be in a very satisfactory condition, and a large yield is promised. The money in the hands of the various relief committee willbe quite sufficient to meet all pressing de THE REV. DE WITT TALMAGE, who has

been lecturing out at Leadville, took in the dance-houses and the gambling-dens of that ad-vanced town Wednesday night. At one place he

THE HON. J. C. Burrows was renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Michigan Dis-trict yesterday. His nomination was practically unanimous, his opponent receiving only two votes to fifty-five for him. Burrows' election

C. B. Lockwood was nominated for Congres resterday by the Republican boliers of the Twentieth Ohio (Cleveland) District. Lockwood is a bitter personal enemy of Congressman Townsend, and has accepted the nomination in order to force that gentleman to withdraw.

their ticket yesterday, which now stands: Gov-ernor, Jacob J. Jackson; Auditor, Joseph S. Miller; Treasurer, Thomas O'Brien; Judge of the Supreme Court, Thomas Green; Attorney-General, C. C. Watts; Superintendent of Schools, B. L. Butcher.

GOV. SMITH, of Wisconsin, who has ju returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, says that the prospect of the Republicans carrying all the Pacific States is exceedingly flattering.

At Denver Gov. Smith met Gen. Grant, who spoke in the most complimentary terms of Gen Garfield, and expressed confidence in Republican

J. C. CARLEW, who outraged a married andy at Moberly, Mo., last March, was attacked by lynchers while being conveyed from jall to the Court-House yesterday morning. He made an effort to escape, but was pursued and caught. The husband of the outraged woman sent five bullets into his body. He died in ten minutes

The Commissioners to arrange a treaty with the Utes are yet laboring with that tribe to induce them to sign the treaty which Ouray agreed on at Washington in the spring. So far the labors of the Commissioners have been fruitless. The Indians evince a decided dislike to surrender their territory, even on favorable terms. They have been given further time for consideration.

JOHN C. COOK, a hard-money Democrat, as nominated by the Greenbackers of the Sixth wa District yesterday. This is the district ow represented by Gen. Weaver. The Demo-ats will of course indorse the nomination.

and made a sensational speech, in which he charged Speaker Randall with selling out the House of Representatives to Wall street, and with robbing the people of their representation.

A LABOR quantity of whisky and a well-equipped distillery, which it was intended they should never see, were discovered by the reve-nue officers near Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday on the farm of a wealthy resident of New York City. The owner of the farm pretended that he was running a vinegar factory. The liquid found was a little more ardent than vinegar.

IT will cost the Hon. Franklin Landers about \$15,000 to make the race for Governor of In-diana. The Democrats are carrying out their original intention to make the chayass in In-diana on the barrel plan, and, as Landers is rich, the State Central Committee have assessed him \$3,500. The assessments of the County Committees will bring up the whole cost to about \$15,000. Landers is angry, and regards the oney as a dead loss.

THE Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth Onio District was held at Toledo yesterday, and after a most exciting contest nominated J. M. Ritchie, of Toledo, who will make it very interesting for Frank Hurd, the present Democratic Representative of the district, next October. A large Republican gathering was held in the Convention hall in the evening which ratified the nomination. Stanley Matthews was

ALBERT GRANT, better known as Baron Grant, has been condemned by Sir George Jessel, of the Rolls Court, England, to the payment of 6500,000 to the Emma Silver Mining Company, that sum being the profit he made as promoter of the Company. Inashuch as making profit out of the project of which he was the prime ter was a breach of trust, Judge Jesse held that his having since been adjudged a bank rupt did not bar the collection of the judgment

GEN. VALLES and his forces have already had two encounters with the Apaches under Chief Victoria. The Indians seem to have had the worst of it, having lost several warriors, but the Mexicans did not get off scot-free, as they the mexical many more wounded. Gen. Valles is still in pursuit of the redskins, and expects to drive them across the line into New Mexico, where Col. Grierson with eight companies of United States cavalry is waiting to re-

S. M. BRANSCOM, of Jacksonville, Fla., was arrested in New York yesterday on the charge of having forged \$137,000 worth of sanitary improvement bonds of Jacksonville. Branscom hired a boy to write the name of A. J. Baidwin, Chairman of the Jacksonville City Council, and it was through the boy the forgery was discovered. The forger had disposed of \$25,000 worth of the bonds, having piaced them as collateral with merchants who advanced him money to nove the orange crop which he represented him self as owning.

SERIOUS fears are entertained for the safety of Gen. Primrose, who is in charge of the British garrison at Candahar. Communications between him and Gen. Phayre have been cut, and, as it is well known that Ayoob Khan has a large and determined force under his command. it is feared that he may be able to capture the city before reinforcements arrive. Troops are being pressed forward with all possible dispatch to relieve Primrose. The British authorities vidently mean to presecute the war to the bit-

THE Republican Convention of the Eighteenth Illinois District, which met at Du Que yestorday, renominated the Hon. John R. Thomas for Congress. In the evening a ratification meeting was held at which 10,000 people were present, and rousing speeches were made by Senator Logan, Capt. Thomas, Gen. Beem, of this city, and Mr. Hernfeider, of the Belleville the Republicans express the utmost confidence in their ability to roll up a fair majority for the Congressional, State, and National tickets in

THE official scrutiny of the census returns makes considerable changes in the figures here-tofore given of the population of the several counties in Illinois. The totals as corrected, so far as reported, may be thus stated:

Total 76 counties. . . 2.127,504 2,601,497 473,904

The twenty-six counties to be heard from had rate of increase for these as is shown in the State outside of Cook County, the whole pop the State will be about 3,100,000.

Ar a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia yesterday, most favorable reports were made from every district in the State. The Re publican organization is being rapidly perfected, and every indication points to a largely increased Republican majority in November. The Hon. Marshall Jewell was present, and reported that from all parts of the United States he was daily in receipt of the most hopeful accounts. He expressed the vtmost confidence in Republican success. Connecticut, he said, was sure to vote for Gen. Garfield in November. In at least three of the Southern States the Republican party would make an aggressive campaign.

WEDNESDAY night a party of fifteen disguised men entered the home of Joe Thompson, guised men entered the home of Joe Thompson, a colored man living about twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga., dragged Thompson and his wife out, and beat them terribly. His son and daughter, who attempted to defend their parents, were shot and killed. Thompson said the leader of the gang was one John Gray, whom he recently proceeded and had convicted for assault and prosecuted and had convicted for assault and battery. The people living in the region where the outrage occurred have offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murdecers. The reward will not be earned, as it is doubtful whether a Georgia jury could be got to convict a man for killing a "mere nigger."

GERMAN finances are said to be in a very unsatisfactory state. There will be a large de ficiency to report to the Reichsrath, in conse ficiency to report to the Reichsrath, in consequence of the tax on tobacco not realizing within 30,000,000 marks of the estimates. A meeting of the Finance Ministers of the various States of the Empire is being held at Coburg to devise some new scheme of taxation which will secure the necessary revenue. The scheme which is most likely to meet with favor is to increase the tax on beer and spirits, and to impose a new tax on all transactions of the Stock Exchanges throughout the Empire. Germany is beginning to find out that a military government is a burdensome one, and that a large standing army is ome one, and that a large standing army is a very expensive luxury.

THE Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, which started as a mutual in-surance company in 1840, but which, by an addition to its charter in 1861, began to do business on the cash plan, is hopelesly bankrupt. The losses sustained through the Chicago fire crippled the Company, and since then it has been doing a losing business. Since 1875 it has lost at the rate of \$45,000 per annum, but by the peculiar tactics of its officers it managed to keep affoat. Its condition has been at length brought to light by an investigating committee. The management has been such as to warrant a criminal prosecution of the officers. The mutual policyho have been mulcted in heavy assessme ments for a considerable time will probably take such steps as will insure appropriate residences for the in-competent, if not dishonest, officials.

Hancock's letter is said to be ready, and the Democratic nominee only awaits a copy of Mr. English's letter to give them both to the press. The Evening Express, a Democratic paper of New York, furnishes what it claims to be the principal topic dealt with in the letter. Hancock, it is said, sets out with the statement that, as a soldier who knows how to obey, he will obey the Constitution and the laws, which he holds to be the chief duty of an executive officer. The political results of the War, he says, must be accepted and upheld in good faith, and the constitutional amendments and the laws enacted to give them force must be fully respected. On the Chinese question the letter is said to be pointed and emphatic, declaring that the United States cannot tolerate the enslavement of labor in any form, whether by foreign or local contract. In reference to the President's messages to Congress, it is held that they should be thoroughly National, and should partake of no partisan or narrow character. It is not improbable that Gen. Hancock may in his letter of acceptance give expression to this view, but it is hardly probable that the Express HANCOCK's letter is said to be ready, and

has been able to accure the substance of the forthcoming letter. The TRIBURE, however gives the statements for what they are worth.

MILITARY preparations on an ext MILITARY preparations on an extensive scale are being carried on all through the Turkish dominion. The Government is trying to raise a loan, offering next year's taxes as ascurity for repayment. The Mussulmans in the territory which the Powers would have the Porte surrender to Greece are greatly sharmed, and are subscribing liberally, and the Albanians are being carefully drilled and supplied with arms and ammunition. There is now no reason to doubt that Turkey will offer determined resistance to ammunition. There is now no reason to doubtthat Turkey will offer determined resistance to
all attempts at dismemberment by the Powers. The reply to the collective note is
a flat refusal to surrender any territory
to Greece, and, though couched in respectful
and diplomatic language, breathes a spirit of
resistance. What the action of the Powers will
be has not been fully determined up to the
present, and the Porte evidently hopes that lelay will cause a wide div

JOHN MORLEY gives full vent to his Indig-JOHN MORLEY gives full vent to his indig-nation at the attempt of the British Govern-ment to set up a kind of protectorate in Cabul. In an article in the Pull Mali Gazette of yester-day he says that the disaster at Candabar will be half compensated if it will lead the British Government to abandon Afghanistan, to withdraw the army therefrom "bag and baggage," and to relinquish all notion of establishing a "scientific frontier," which, he says, is a huse imposture. He denounces the says, is a huge imposture. He denounces the whole Afghan war and all things growing out of it as a monstrous blunder. Mr. Morley probably expresses the conviction of nine out of every ten Liberals, but the tenth man will not abandon the notion of a "scientific frontier," and, as the Liberal Government does not want to lose him to the Tories, the imposture will be carried on, and other British Generals will have to meet the fate of Burrows.

THE NEW YORK RATIFICATION MEETING

It may be fairly presumed that the Democrats made the most of their case at the New York ratification meeting. That meeting was worked up for weeks, and there was an effort at dramatic effect in securing Mr. Tilden's presence as Chairman. It was designed to be the monster demonstration of the campaign, and the purpose was to im-press, not upon New York alone, but upon the whole country, an exaggerated notion of New York Democratic strength and confidence. At such a gathering it was a matte of course that the Hancock managers would produce the best talent in their party, and put forth their strongest pleas for substitut ing their party organization in place of the Republican party organization in the administration of the Government. Hence it is worth while to examine just what point were made by the party oracles.

1. Mr. Tilden's point, though not made

audible even to those nearest to him, was fraud." This has been his only point during the past three and a half years. But he failed to make a complete exposition of this solitary and hackneyed theme. There are two elements in the obsolete "fraud' issue, while Tilden only touched upon one of them. He charged upon the Republican party the responsibility for the "intrusion' into the Presidential chair of "a man who was not elected," but he utterly neglected to refer to the futile effort made by himself and the Democratic managers to "intrude" Samuel J. Tilden into an office to which he was not elected by means of cipher dis-patches, bribery, and other corrupt and fraudulent expedients that have since been fully exposed. There was another feature of the case which Tilden omitted-viz.: if there was any fraud in excluding him from the Presidency, the Democratic party elim inated it from the present campaign when it refused to make him its standard-bearer. Perhaps Tilden's characteristic modesty, and perhaps a lively appreciation of the power that has been promised him under a hypo-thetical Hancock Administration, prompted him to refrain in his speech from this ob vious disposal of the "fraud issue."

2. Speaker Randall was pushed to the front as chief orator of the day. One of his first points was stated in the following language: "It was the Democratic party, as represent ed in the House of Representatives, which made the first successful struggle since the close of the War in favor of retrenchment of the public expenses and against the raising of any revenue except what was actually re quired to pay the requirements of the public

Without commenting on the awkwardness of the phrasing, it may be curtly said that the statement is absolutely untrue, and that Speaker Randall must have known it to be untrue. The facts in regard to this commor claim among Democratic politicians have been recently set forth in detail in THE CHI-CAGO TRIBUNE. For the purpose of refuting ndall's statement it is only necessary now to say that the Republicans, when in control of both Houses of Congress, reduced the annual budget from \$292,177,188 in 1870-'71, to \$258,459,797 in 1875-'76, the last fiscal year which they controlled. The Democrats began their appropriations with \$238,-060,008 in 1876-'77, by starving out certain branches of the Government, but ran them up to \$291,423,888 for the fiscal year 1880-'81, or \$83,-000,000 more than the last year of Republican direction in Congress, and about the same figure as ten years before, when there were still extraordinary expenses growing out of the War, the highest rate of interest on Government bonds, and the depreciated condition of the currency. An estimate which has been previously worked out in these column's shows that, instead of making any saving during the term of Democratic control in Congress, that party has dictated expenditures for the next fiscal year which are really (allowing for the appreciation in the value of the currency and the reduction in the interest-charge) about \$50,000,000 more than the Republicans authorized ten years ago. It is foolish for a public man like Mr. Randall to make misstatements that are so easily exposed.

3. Randall claimed that the Democratic party made easy the straight path to a resumption of specie-payments." This is the very sublimity of impertinence. Every measure that led up to resumption was matured under Republican auspices, and carried out in the face of the most violent and unreasoning opposition on the part of the Democrats. All the evidences of this fact are of too recent a date to admit of controversy, and Gen. Ewing, who spoke at the same meeting, could have cited them to the satisfaction of every hearer if he had been disposed to do so, for he was the leader of the Democratic House which once repealed the Resumption law that a Republican Congress had passed and a Republican Senate saved a second time to the inestimable and lasting advantage of the

4. Randall endeavored to show that no danger is to be apprehended from Demo-cratic supremacy because, forsooth, the ocratic House of Representatives "allowed Mr. Hayes to be proclaimed President"! The inference from this statement of the case is, that the Democratic party has some sort of inherent or vested right to resist the inauguration of any President whom It has not supported, and that it displays special virtue in refraining from rebell and warfare at any time when it is tempted to raise a row. Where did the Democratic power acquire this peculiar right to revolt against any condition of things not pleasing to it? Was it in the Rebellion of 1861? Would Sam Randall have the people conclude that one Democratic rebellion is a standing precedent for future Democratic rebellions, in spite of the fact that the Democratic Rebels were whipped into-

the Republic feel that they are constantly at the mercy of the Democrats and owe them a special debt of gratitude when-ever they graciously restrain themselves from precipitating another war? If the atti-tude of the Democratic party toward peace and order be such as Sam Randall intimated, then it is the best proof of the danger to be shended from Democratic supremacy that has yet been cited.

5. The chief point made by Gen. Ewing it his speech was that "the accounts of the Government ought to be scanned as a mere business proposition." "Who has looked at the books?" he asked. The reply is, that, if the Democrats have any reason to suspect tha the Government accounts have been falsified have failed in their duty and betrayed a public trust. There has been no time within the last six years when the Democrats have not had absolute authority to overhaul the Government accounts, summon and swear wit-nesses, compel the production of books and papers, and otherwise proceed to make the most thorough and searching investigation. All this lies within the scope of either House of Congress, and the Demo erats have been in control of the Lower Hous during the last three Congresses, and are now in control of both Houses. As a matter of fact, such investigations have been instituted by both Houses under Democratic control, and they have resulted in complet refutation of the various charges implying oncealment and fraud in the Governmental accounts. The supporters of these charges have been literally "laughed out of court when they came to make up their cases after investigation by Democratic committees. Nobody knows this better than Tom Ewing. For the rest, it is folly to suppose that frauds could be concealed in the presence of thou-sands of clerks, many of whom came down from a Democratic Administration, and under the present Cabinet, which certainly could not assume any thefts that had been comnitted under previous Administrations.

We have endeavored to restate the main arguments advanced by the principal speakers at the New York Democratic ratification meetng, and we submit to the intelligence of the public whether they are sufficient to warrant the experiment of taking the Government out of the hands of the party that saved it from destruction and intrusting it to the keeping of the "Solid South" and Tammany Hall.

THE BRITISH DEPEAT IN AFGHANISTAN. The crushing defeat of the English forces in Southern Afghanistan, near Candahar, by the Afghans under Ayoob Khan, one of the aspirants to the throne, not only again throws affairs in that distracted country into confusion just when they appeared to be settled, temporarily at least, but is also a severe blow at the Liberal Ministry in Enland, which has just seated the new Ameer, Abddurrahman, and was about to retire the English troops, believing that all the conflicting interests were pacified, leaving native garrisons to hold the southern part whill Abdurrahman would look after the northern part. The blow is a harder one than that a Cabul, for in the latter case it was only Mai. Cavagnari and his Embassy that were massacred, while in the Candahai disaster an integral portion of the English army was nearly annihilated. The origade of Gen. Burrows, which suffered this disaster, seems to have been on the way to cooperate with Shere Ali of Candahar, who was seriously threatened by Ayooh Khan. one of the pretenders to the throne from Herat. Shere Ali's native infantry proved treacherous and abandoned him, joinin Ayoob's forces, compelling Gen. Burrows to make a retrograde movement. While making this movement Ayoob Khan attacked him with a largely superior force and smashed his army into fragments.

Another report says: Ayoob Khan crossed the Helmund River on the 23d inst. and surprised Gen. Burrows, whose forces were encamped on the left bank of that stream, opposit Girishk. Owing to the recent dry weather the Helmund is everywhere fordsble, and this fact probably facilitated the surprise, against which it would appear Gen. Burrows had taken insufficient precaution.

But, whatever, was the exact mode of the defeat,-by fair fighting or surprise,-the fact remains that the British column was smashed all to pieces, and the unkilled fragments sent to the rear as fleeing fugitives. The bulk of the British force appears to have been India natives, the white troops consist ing of one regiment, one battery, and a

squadron of cavalry. It does not follow of necessity that this defeat will disturb the position of Abdurrahman, unless the native tribes should take courage from Ayoob's success and raise the standard of revolt. As the condition of taking the throne he has promised to have no elations with other foreign Powers, and of course will have the firm support of England. Besides this, he has proved himself to be a man of more than ordinary executive ability, and a hard and skillful fighter, having vanquished Shere Ali over and over again, as well as his son, Yakoob Khan. He was the most available of all the aspirants to the throne, and the most legitimate as well, being the oldest lineal descendant of Dost Mahomed, and, having placed him upon the throne as Ameer of Cabul, the British will unquestionably support him with all their power. But in Southern Afghanistan the case is different. Ayoob Khan's success will be likely to rally the South Afghan tribes around him by thousands, while Abdurrahman himself will be fortunate if he does not find the hill tribes in speedy revolt. Another Afghan war is on the table, and just at a time when it seemed as if the Liberal Ministry had settled the troublesome legacy left them in that country by the Tories, and restored conflicting interests to order. The entire question is now reopened. Reinforcements must be sent from India, for no reliance can be placed upon native Afghan troops in such an emergency as this, and it is intimated that troops may even have to be sent from England. The recent war, under Beaconsfield's administration, was a frightfully expensive one, and, as has been found since its retirement, has left a deficit of many millions. India cannot be relled upon to furnish anything more. She is already bankrupt, and yet the war must be continued or England must abandon Abdurrahman to his fate and give up its hold upon South Afghanistan, thus letting the whole country lapse back under Russian influences The English people were tired of the previous campaign before it had lasted a month. What will they do, now that a fresh campaign is suddenly sprung upon them, the expense of which must come directly upon them? The Liberals who made Beaconsfield's Afghan wars an issue against him now find themselves with a war on their own hands in the same region, from which they cannot retire without the most mortifying humiliation to English arms. England is paying a fearful price in men and money to

It must have been peculiarly edifying to the conservative business sentiment of New York City, and especially to the sensitive capitalists and financiers of the metropolis.

to be instructed in fiscal affairs by Tom Ewing, the leader of the fiatists and repudia-tionists in the Democratic party. We should think that if any one thing more than all others would influence moneyed men and business-men to support the Democratic party this year, it would be the knowledge that men like Tom Ewing hold exalted places in its councils, and would help to shape its financial policy. The business commu-nity, the bondholders, the bankers, the importers, and all such people must be fairly wild with delight at the prospect that Ton Ewing may be in a position to direct the taxation of Government securities, the substitu-tion of greenbacks for the National-bank notes, the abandonment of a specie basis, and possibly the payment of the bonds in irredeemable shinplasters. Mr. Ewing's finance peculiarities, to use a charitable term, must have made his presence as one of the principal speakers at the New York meeting a very tower of strength to the Democratic party in

REBUKING LOYALTY.

There are some Republicans who think Gen. Hancock is better than his party. Even

Order No. 40 failed to entirely dispel that illusion. But the Glover letter settles the question. That letter shows not simply that Hancock is as bad as his party, but that he is as bad as the worst wing of it,—the Southern wing. He realized exactly why the Southern Brigadiers wanted to make him President in 1868. He says: "Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaim practiced." Procisimed how? In Order No. 40. Practiced where? In New Orleans during his brief term of service as Military Governor. What were those principles of which Hancock was so proud in 1868? Simply the declaration in Order No. 40, in flat violation of the law of Congress under which he (Hancock) was acting, that the State Government of Louisiana was a legal Government. Congress said it was not, and turned its territory into a military dis trict. Hancock went there as Governor under the law of Congress and at once pro claimed the legality of the old Rebel courts and State Government. How did he "prac tice" the principles he proclaimed? By nullifying the enactments of Congress and sustaining the acts of Rebels. This was hi title to the favor of the Southern wing of the Democratic party. Defeated for the Presidential nomination, he either lacked the wit to keep silence or he was anxious to put himself on record as in accord with the South ern, ruling wing of the Democratic party. the Brigadiers. Hence the Glover letter, which leaves no room for doubt that Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is as little worthy to be trust ed at the head of the Government of the Na tion as Wade Hampton, Hamburg Butler, L. Q. C. Lamar, or Ben Hill. He wanted to be President, not to satisfy a personal ambition, but to enforce the principles he had pro claimed and enforced in Louisiana in 1867 He wanted to "rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty." Indeed! You wanted to rebuke Congress for its reconstruction laws, did you, Gen. Hancock? You wanted to rebuke the people for ratifying the amendments to the Constitution, did you, Gen. Hancock? You wanted to rebuke the masses of the loyal people of the North as revolutionists because they insisted upon preserving the Na-tion they had saved, did you, Gen. Hancock? You wanted to rebuke the law-making department of the Government for attempting to restrain and punish murderers, did you, Gen. Hancock? Your program was to change the scenes,-make Rebels take the place of patriots, and patriots step into the place of Rebels. It were better that you had never been born, Gen. Hancock, than that you should have signed your name to the Glover letter. It unmasks you so thoroughly that the wayfaring man, though | 99th degree of longitude, and they have asfool, cannot fail to decipher your political character. It is just as good as that of the worst wing of the Democratic party, and no etter. It has the taint of the old Democratic devotion to slavery ideas and State rights, ideas. It partakes strongly of that Bourbon stupidity which learns nothing and forgets nothing. Reflections on the folly of letter-writing are in place here. It might have been said that Order No. 40

was the work of Andrew Johnson, and that that misguided man inspired and directed Hancock's course in New Orleans in 1867. But the Glover letter was the voluntary act of Hancock himself. Perhaps Jere Black wrote it, but we know that Hancock signed it. Its purpose was to make its author solid with the South in the next race—1872. It did not bear fruit till this year, but now the coveted nomination has been received. The first harvest of the remarkable letter has been gathered. But there is the letter placed high before the critical gaze of the American people. Of this critical examination and analysis, what will the harvest be Clearly not a harvest of votes from the great conservative class of Northern citizens, who doubt the propriety of intrusting the Democratic party with power. For this letter proclaims Hancock to be the representative of the dangerous political opinions held by the Southern Brigadiers. Hancock wants to

rebuke the spirit of revolution, does he? There is a spirit abroad in the Northern ection of this land which will rebuke the man who talks flippantly of rebuking the men who saved the Nation, and who will reserve it from Democratic vandalism. Mark that!

THE WHEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR

The season has advanced far enough to warrant at least some approximate estimate of the production of wheat in the United States in 1880, and the probable demand for our surplus. The aggregate production of wheat in 1879 was estimated at 448,000,000 oushels, and, looking back to our tables of last January, we find that THE TRIBUNE then estimated a surplus for export of 190,-000,000 bushels. The table of exports published July 13, 1890, shows that the actual exports of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30, 1880, were, of wheat, 149,139,298 bushels, and of flour 5,787,967 barrels; reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, the total exports for the twelve months were about 178,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The New York Herald publishes a survey of the condition of the wheat crops in Europe, so far as the same may be judged by the state of the weather. The want of sunshine which was so fatal to the crops in the British Islands in 1879 prevails this season and there was but little expectation of such an improvement as would assure full crops but the yield will undoubtedly considerably exceed that of last season. The intelligence from the Continent is no more encouraging than last seas that from Russia being worse. Upon the whole, the indications are that, while there block the movements of Russia in Central may be no such want as took the form of partial famine in Ireland last year, the de-Asia, for that is all that her occupation of Afghanistan means politically. Thousand ficiency of the European production of lives have been sacrificed and millions quantity as well as quality will call for little upon millions of money spent, and yet by this sudden and unlooked-for disaster everyless of the American wheat surplus of 1880 than was needed in 1879. Of this there can be hardly any question. The comparative cheapness and abundance of American breadstuffs has increased the per capita con-sumption in those countries to which Amerithing is plunged into confusion again and no

to sell. The New York Herald thus spe

tely for us, and for rope also, we shall have enough for all, and such an abundance that prices are not likely to reach an exorbitant figure on either side of the Atlantic. This will be good news for the people, and not bad news for the tarmers, snoe it is never, or but very seldom, the raiser of the grain who profits by its advance to unusually high prices. Our crop of wheat is likely to be but little short of 500,000,000 bushels,—an unparalleled yield, at least 200,000,000 more than will be needed for our own use. European paraneled yield, at least 200,000,000 more than will be needed for our own use. Europe never bought so much as this from us in her years of reatest searcity, and will not certainly want so nuch this year. In her utmost need she would not want more than half our surplus, and 0,000,000 bushels this year will probably supply ser deficiency.

We hardly think the facts will bear out this assertion as to the magnitude of the wheat crop by 40 to 50 millions of bushels. In the Southern States the wheat crop, as a whole, will be at least from 10 to 20 per cent lighter than last year, and this means that those States must purchase from the Northwest that much more breadstuffs than last year. Kansas, which has become one of the great wheat-producing States, by reason of ack of rain will not produce more than half to three-fifths of a good crop, and considerably less than last year. Nebraska, on account of drought, will produce perhaps 25 per cent less than in 1879. There has been some increase in acreage, but the yield per acre will be much lighter by reason of the drought, and the falling off in Kansas will be due to the same cause.

The States on the seaboard have had gen-

erally bad wheat crops, because of the long drought from April to July. The wheat in all the region east of the Alleghenies will, on the whole, be less than usual, perhaps to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent, and this, too, means that the East will want more Western

wheat for home consumption.

The old crop is pretty much all sold and has gone forward. The stocks on hand held in Great Britain, France, and Germany may be said to be exhausted, buyers have held off for lower prices, and sales have been for

immediate consumption only.

The wheat crop in the States lying between the Alleghenies and the Missouri River is generally good, both as to quantity and quality, and as a whole will exceed that of 1879. But, while it is too soon yet to venture upon any figures as to the results in States. it may be safely estimated that, while the crop may aggregate that of 1879 in the whole country, the total production of wheat will not seriously exceed it. Thus, while we may produce as much, our surplus for export will not equal that of 1879, and we may, in consequence of our increased consump-tion, have less to seil to meet a foreign demand which will equal that of last year.

THE population of Illinois will not much exceed 8,100,000, which is considerably less than was anticipated before the count was made. The Ohio papers think that State will show up about 3,200,000; if so, the Buckeye State will hold the third place for ten years longer. Illinois has been subject to an enormous drain since 1870. Her farmers have flocked into Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota by tens of thousands Many have gone to Colorado and Texas. A few years ago-from 1870 to 1876-Illinoisans oured into Missouri in large numbers. Many have scattered over the plains. The Pacific Coast States are full of Illinoisans, and in all the Territories they are found everywhere. It would be a low estimate to put the loss of population since 1870 at haif a million. We think the rush is over. Many are still going, but a considerable number are returning. Farming beyond the 99th degree of longitude has proven to unpopular. A loss of two crops out of three doesn't tend to make men rich or contented. Our people are beginning to find out that they can do better at farming in Illinois, even on shares, than in Western Kansas, or Western Nebraska, or Western Texas, or anywhere west of the certained that but comparatively little good land east of that line remains to be preëmpted under the Homestead law. The untaken good land mostly belongs to the railroad companies, who exact for it the highest prices they can squeeze out of settlers and purchasers. The "rush to the West" is about over for the reasons given, and nearly as many discouraged and unsuccessful families will return to this State as hopeful one will leave it to try their luck with drought burned and grasshopper-bitten lands. For these and similar reasons Illinois will show a population exceeding 4,000,000 in 1890.

THE recent investigation of election Demo cratic frauds in New York by Wallace's In vestigating Committee recalls some of Wal-lace's own practices in Pennsylvania at that game. A writer in the Philadelphia North Amer-tean relates the history of the election frauds in Huntington County by the self-same Senator Wallace. It says:

Huntington County by the self-same Senator Wallace. It says:

Col. Robinson. a one-legged soldier, was the Republican candidate for Senator, and Dr. Shugart was declared elected by a small majority. Robinson contested the election, and it was in this case that the proof showed that more than 200 aliens, railroad hands, were colonized at Phillipsburg, in the district, for about two weeks prior to the election, all of whom presented their naturalization papers and voted for Shugart, thus defeating Robinson. A poor Irishman, John Cleary by name, told the story to the Committee about how the certificates of naturalization were colored with coffee to give them the appearance of age. He also testified that he voted at the said election for Shugart, and that he had not resided a year in the United States. He it was that opened up the whole outrageous transaction. After his discharge by the Senate Committee he returned to his home at Oscoola Mills, Clearfield County. He was killed within twenty minutes after he got off the cars, and up to the present day his murderer has never been arrested. Also a Catholic priest, a resident of Clearfield, the home of Senator Wallace, swore before the said committee that the money that paid the board bills for that gang of voters came from a bank in Clearfield in wich Senator Wallace was interested. The records in this case at Harrisburg-will establish the truth of these statements, and "Coffeepot" Wallace knows also the truth whereof I affirm. And he is for Hancock.

This writer further calls the attention of this statesman, who has been christened "Coffee This writer further calls the attention of this

statesman, who has been christened "Coffee-pot Wallace" on account of his complicity with pot Wallace" on account of his complicity with the above frauds, to the further fact that he was Chairman of the Democratic Sub-Commit-ties of the Democratic Senate of the United States that passed the seven million appro-priation for the star-route mail contractors at the recent session of Congress, and ealls upon him to tell how much the contractors of the star-routes were bled, and who it was that carried the swag to Cincinnati, brought out Hancock, and thus defeated the Hon. Sam Ran-dall's man, Sammy Tilden. There is undoubtedly more of this than Senator Wallace and his co-adjutors in that affair will care to tell, but they must recollect that "murder will out," and the light of day will sconer or later be brought to bear on this "star-route" business, and show to the country one of the most bare/aced and enormous frauds that have ever disgraced our us frauds that have ever disgraced on

PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH, of the University ty of Aberdeen, is to be tried a second time. His offense has been renewed by the article on "Hebrew Language and Literature" in a late volume of the Encyclopædia. In this article he

says:

"It may fairly be made a question whether Moses left in writing any other laws than the Commandments on the tables of stone. . . . The story of the early fortunes of the nation down to the time of David often presents characteristics which point to moral tradition as its original source." Speaking of the Pentateuch, he refers to it as "itself a production of more than one writer." On the Song of Solomon, which in a former volume he described as an erotic poem, he says: "This lyrical drama has sufferd much from interpolation, and, presumably, was not written down till a comparatively late date and from imperfect recollection, so that its original shape is very much lost." He repeats his offense regarding Deuteronomy by alleging that in it "The sucient ordinances of larsel were rewritten in the prophetic spirit." while he refers to "The Historical Books as they were finally shaped after the fall of Jerusalem, when that old popular narrative was filled out and continued in a

he refers to "The beginni names, of which the Book of taken as an early example. mith has obtaine acyclopædia a ce of the Encyclop this time. The fai they are only too glad to renew the

SAM RANDALL proved that he had a memory, not only by diving downinto for the manuscript of his speech before York ratification powwow, but also by

Samuel:

The highest annual yield from ouduring or since the War was over a 1872. The amount necessary now returned at \$125,000,000, and I as amount carnot be raised in an in dequate protection to our in may be exceptional industries The luminous Speaker of the depresentatives takes no account i Representatives takes no ac rangue of the clause in the form which demands "a tariff for recent A tariff for revenue only cannot be a

A PARIS dispatch to the London 7 July 15, speaking of the expulsion of the under an old law which had fallen into

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says:
The Toulouse Jesuits, to the must have settled at Carrien and Murcia are rumors of the intention of other Switzerland and England. This previous admission of Switzerland and England. This propartiation is a virtual admission of the March decrees, which is, being contested before the Tribudeed, however old and arbitrary the on which they were based, seriously impugn their validity, d'Audiffret-Pasquier, when conductees before the Senate, plead that many other dormant aive laws existed which would never aive laws existed which would never be re-and the Duc de Broglie referred to the of-crees as a Damocles' sword which had a hung over the Jesuits. When, therefore, tain tribunals not only assert that they jurisdiction in the matter, but pass over jurisdiction in the matter, but pass enactments as non-existing, they expeives to the imputation both of political political blindness. The little doubt that when the Jesuit as before the Council of State short we made of them. Meanwhile, the majignations (of those who refuse to exiaw against the Jesuits), chiefly those prosecutors, and their deputies, are on, and now number 180. The Hopping over events which greats. ow number 160. The lapphices over events which greats as in their favor.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER, of Ohlo. speech made by him on the occasion nomination, summarized the Covotes of four Mississippi districts i 1878 as follows:

ears 1872 and 1878		IG CHE	REDES!	
	187	1878.		
District.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Au
brd ourth ifth	6,440 8,870 8,073 8,509		4.18 4.05 4.05 6.66	
Total	31,802	60,91	19,600	81
The Republican value hen each was larged in 1878 it was 2, he Democratic vond other equally a a speech in Cong	rely Re 710, a lo te felt o tartling ress in	publicants of about f about April, 1	ove 55,00 12,000. I refer 679. and	

lenged the members from explanation of the causes people from voting. No exist, save that by violer THE Rev. Dr. Jan piscopal Church of Cleveland, tate-sovereignty address to the ce of the late De

of the State. "God gran" that our General Gov that our State Governments may be pain all their rights as the most competent at all their rights as the most concerns any domestic concerns any istrations for our domestic concers surest bulwark against monarchical to It is entirely safe to say that the Boiles was on the wrong side in the lipleasantness, and at one time in as demonstrated that slavery was Scriptur righteous, and required by God.

THE Cincinnati Commercial desires a laspection of the composition of the Republican Electoral tickets. It says:

If any Electors on the Republican ticket is any of the States hold any position under the General Government they should resign at once withdraw from the ticket. The President election must be conducted with the street formality. The Democracy are prepared to take advantage of any irregularity, however slight, and, having control of both Houses of Congress will make the most of any informality on the part of the Republicans to count in their conduct. The conduct of the Fusion Democracian Greenbackers in Maine is a fair warming of the unscrupulous action to which they will react in gain their ends.

THE New York World has a low opinio THE New York World has a low opinion of Garfield since he has been nominated for the Presidency, but it said May 30, 1872:

In the midst of the organized carnival of corruption which has been going on now so may weary months and years at Washington it really satisfactory to catch glimpes now at then of honesty for honesty anks, and without consideration of party. Gen. Garfield of Ohin is a Republican of Republican, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that he has done more than any other single member of his party during the late assion of Congress to show that it is not absolutely incossible for a man to act with a Congression majority and yet to keep his self-respect and the respect of honest men.

DIPPING is the fashionable am DIPPING is the fashionable amuseme London. It is not the elegant sport whit to be common among the ladies of Sunny land. It is simply the old game of grab-vogue in American church-fairs, with if ference that there is no price of admistrate London "dip," and the presents, proby the hostess, are unique and sometime able. Cards to fashionable entertainmen often rend, "Dipping at 4:30 precisely." I easy way to get rid of superfluous weak make a show about it.

THE most obvious fact to-day is that a decided majority or the people in nearly all the States are sick and tired of the Republication.—Tom Enving's speech at the New York respection.

Tom repeated the same assertion for stump in Onio last year more than 20 when he was running for Governor as the didate of the Democrats and Fistists, to people did not believe him then by a "de majority," nor will they now by a still improvity.

THE two cups of tea that Landers solvincennes the other night were not of Le growing. They had come from Chica and Landers hated them for their names. The report that he attempted to carre with a toothpick and a sugar-tongs have no foundation in fact, though it is that in the excitement of the moment he very queerly. very queerly.

In one period of twenty-four hours is week the millers of Minneapolis received is a loads, or 56,500 bushels, of wheat, and are 12,630 burrels of flour and 216 tons of bras. till the tributary country is opened up and set they will feel that they have done a big but the possibilities of milling in a wheat of try are as great as those of hop-raising is a country. country.

Since his return nome Mr. Porter had dressed eight audiences in different parts of diana, and has spoken to over \$5,000 people reception has been enthusiastic, and his tent by the Democratic press, with few stions, has been polite and fair. In fee character, public and private, is unimpassed.

WHILE Mr. Tilden is always an objective as being the first successful as machine constructed in this country, it must onfessed that his utterances are a tribe

CASUALTIES.

TERRIFIC HAIL-STORM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—The details of the terrible hall-storm of Monday last at Stevens Point and vicinity, in this State, are just beginning to come in. A Stevens Point dispatch to the Evening Wisconsin gives the following account of the disaster:

Hall from six to ten and a half inches in

circumference and from four to eight inches

LATE SOUND DISASTERS.

Narragansett investigation to-day a passen-ger testified that his wife and himself got on

a raft, and persons constantly got on board

of it from the water until there were forty or

fifty, and she was about twelve inches under

water. This raft was in charge of Mr. Buck, of Portland, and a sailor from the Tennessee They met a boat about half-filled with peo

pie, and to the side of it an old woman with

silvery hair was clinging. In the bow a large colored man, an employé of the boat, was

DROWNED.

Oswego, N. Y., July 29 .- James Crimmins,

ged about 22, formerly clerk in the Oswego

Northern Transportation Company's office, fell from a row-boat, in which he and a lady

were riding, in the new harbor, at 7:30 to

night, and was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Kenkuk, 1a., July 29.—Willie Green, a colored boy residing in this city, was drowned about 11 o'clock this morning in the river, near the grain elevator. His companion did not report the drowning until this evening, at which time search was instituted to rerecover the remains. The body has not yet been found.

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM. Boston, Mass., July 29.—A violent thun-er-storm did serious damage at Contoccook

N. H., last Monday night. The crops were prostrated in many places. The entire family of Thomas B. Richardson was shocked

and benumbed with lightning, but no one was seriously hurt. Four cows and one bull belonging to Jesse Sanborn, of Webster, were killed by lightning last night.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

occurred at Idaho, Hardin County, to-day. occurred at Idaho, Hardin County, to-day. Charles Carson and his brother started out for a hunt, and by the accidental discharge of the gun Charles' head was almost blown from his body.

CANADA.

Quebee Laying Out for a Big Grain Trade. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 29.—To-day was a gala day in the lower town. H. R. H. Princess Louise,

at 10 o'clock, placed upon the Quay wall, just approaching completion, the large coping stone which had been prepared for

the occasion, and which bears upon it the word "Louise," from which the embank-

ment will be known as the Louise embank-ment. This embankment is nearly a mile long and 120 feet in breadth. It incloses about sixteen acres in tidal and dry docks, and the completion of the work is an xiously looked forward to by the people of

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 29.—A terrible tragedy

night, and was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Telbu

New London, Conn., July 29.- During the

THE complete census returns of Nebraska THE complete census returns of Nebraska show 452,542 inhabitants, against 122,993 in 1870. Of this increase, Himois has contributed the bulk of 100,000, representing 20,000 voters, of whom at least 15,000 are Republicans. This State, like Ohio and Indiana, has been severely drained of Republican voters during the past decade.

ALD. LAWLER is not a candidate for Sheriff. He is a candidate for a norse and Journal.

"Horse and buggy" at other people's expense. Can't the Grand Jury be induced to stop the blackmailing of city employés?

If Gen. Grant is not tendered by Gen. Garfield the position of Minister to England before the 10th day of next March, the Globe-Demoral may be set down as a false prophet.—Globe-Demoral may be set down as a false prophet. percent.
It would be a capital appointment. Garfield puidn't make a better selection.

If Tammany Hall should be as completious by its absence from the polis next November as I was by its absence from the ratification meeting Wednesday night, Garfield and Arthur will have 20,000 majority in New York State.

Mr. Kelly may be thinking about this me that those Irving Hall fellows are putting he wrong kind of player to his wounds. He ranted something soothing, but this application traws like mustard and cayenne pepper.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-State Senator A. J. Hunter, of Paris has accepted an engagement with the Indiana

The great Trumbull-Parsons hippodrome is billed for Pontiac to-day (Friday). Every-where it is welcomed with great applause. The Illinois Bourbons are happy.

The Greenback Convention for the Fifteenth Congressional District is called to meet at Marshall on Wednesday, Aug. 4. There is no doubt of the renomination of Forsythe. James R. Scott, the Greenback candidate

James R. Scott, the Greenback commune for Congress in the Fourteenth District, was in-vited to meet the Trumbull hippodrome at Champaign on Wednesday. Instead, however, he took his sachel and fied to Springfield.

The Springfield Journal declares it Mr. Morrison's intention to accept the Republican nomination in that Congressional district, and asks The Tribune to correct its error. The ERISURE made no error. Mr. Morrison simply changed his mind, with which fact The Tribune is well pleased.

The Democratic papers are lamenting very

seriously that one M. D. Hamlin, "an honorably discharged Union soldier," had been dismissed from a increasive position in the War Department because, they say, he was a Democrat. The same Hamlin was dismissed from the employ of the Democratic House of Representatives. For what reason?

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Congres The Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District made two nominations for State Board of Equalization as well as for Congress. The Convention which appears to be regular sominated Flavius Tossey for the State Board. He is a young journalist and lawyer, and is reported to be very popular in the district. He has always been a Democrat. The district being Democratic, and the fight in their own family, it is only allowable to state that the sympathies of the masses of the party are with tossey, of Majority Point.

Money's

PERSONALS.

Tenner and Bernhardt would make a good

When Miss Vanderbilt marries Lord Dupplin Maud S. will be highly connected.

Emma Abbott's new book is to be called
"The Story of a Great Singer," but it is not
known whether the subject is Miss Cary or Miss Kellogg.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that a lady

wearing a muslin mask has been noticed bath-ing at Cape May. The amount of clothes that some people can struggle around in is certainly

There is no possible doubt about Anglesey being a real English Lord. His generous offer to defray a portion of his victim's funeral en penses proves that. An ordinary person would have vulgarly insisted on footing the entire bill. Mr. Morrill says that Senator Hamlin has never known sickness, never wore a piece of flamel or underclothing of any description, a pair of gloves, or an overcoat. Hereafter we suppose the absence of underclothing will be the first test of true statesmanship.

Sharks are very numerous at Eastern watering-places this season, and visitors cannot be too careful. A St. Louis belle, while bathing at Atlantic City the other day, stepped into what is known as a "shark rest,"—a little cavity in the sandy bottom of the ocean,—which contained three of the dreadful monsters. One escaped, but the other two were fatally crushed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30-1 a. m.—For
Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or

For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, occasional rain, stationary or higher temperature and barometer. For the Lower Lake region partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and

cenerally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippl and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasions rain, generally lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer, southerly winds. veering to westerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth. CHICAGO, July 29.

Time | Bar. Ther. Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather

Bur.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather		
6:18a. m. \$1.004	623	90	N	-	No. of Lot	Clear.		
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THE R. P. LEWIS	19	85	N. E	6		Clear.		
9 D. T (B.C.)		72	E	8		Clear. '		
10:18 p. m. (5) (5)	H	80	E	21		Clear.		
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107	minin	num,	60.		1000			
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.							
CHICAGO. July 29-10:18 p. m.								
Bations. "	Tier.	Ther. 10:18		ind.	-	Withir		
	p.m.	p. m.		ma,	In.	IN CAT		
Albana	-	-	-		-	N 0 201		
Lipens	-	00	W., 115	tit.		Clear.		
Boise City	**	8	S. gen	tle.	32	Clear.		
Breckinridge		69	8. W.	fresi	0	Fair.		
Calm		60	115., ger	ntle.		Clear		
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Chicago	10	63	W.fre S.E., f E., lig	Sh		Clear.		
Cheinnati	110	21	B. Bat	resn ht		Clear.		
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Des Moines		67	W. Mar	t	7	Clear.		
Detroit	*	10	B., IIIKI	Herb		Clear.		
Dodge City		76		ligh		T. stm		
Erie	100	64	N.E.	ight.		T. stm Clear.		
Dicamate		.70	N. W.,	fres	h	Clear.		
Fort Garry.	**	6	18. W 4	renti	O	Clear.		
Fort Gibson	**	- 52	W. ng	ht		Cl'dy.		
Indian Haven		64	S. E. N. E. N. W. S. R., f N. W.	light		Cl'dy.		
Keokuk		70	N. W.,	gent	ie	Clear.		
La Crosse	300	11	8. B., f	resh		Clear.		
- MANAGEMORE		76 83 71 71	N. W.,	gen	le	Clear.		
Madiaville	200	77	N E	resh	***	Fair.		
Marunette	100	71	18. K. 1	resh		Clear.		
Memphis		73	18. W.	Drink		Clear.		
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Estaville		25	N., ligh	** ***	***	Clear.		
Korn Bleens		14882	8. W.	ramb	5	Clear. Cl'dy. Clear.		
Comple Intio		68	8. W.,f	h		Clear.		
OBW000		84	8. W.,	frest	l	T. st'm		
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Rochester	188	6	N. E.	geni		Clear.		
- Company	-	50				Class		
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and maky.		***********		sh		Clear.		
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Liminia Provident		75	8 E	enti		Clear.		
William Chy	122	67	W. 00	ntle		Clear.		

TALMAGE ABROAD. DENVER, Colo., July 29.—The Republic-tar's Leadville special says the Rev. Talmage visited the dance-houses and gambling-dens ast night after his lecture. At one dance-house a girl asked him to lead the set, but he

POLITICAL NEWS.

A Good Grist of Candidates **Ground Out in Conventions** Yesterday.

licans Select J. M. Ritchie for Congress. The Hon. J. C. Burrows Renom-

The Sixth Ohio District Repub-

inated at Paw Paw. Mich.

Judge Cook, Greenbacker, Will Try to Take Weaver's Place in Iowa.

Protracted Balloting in Ohio Districts-The Republican Trouble in Cleveland.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Toledo, O., July 29.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth Dis-trict of Ohio, composed of the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Fulton, Ottawa, and Williams, assembled in Sängerfest Building in this city to-day. Remarkably full delegations from the counties were present, and it was a noticeable fact that not only was the Convention composed of a substantial, in-telligent-looking body of men, but the busi-ness at hand was transacted in a harmonious ness at hand was transacted in a harmonious and admirable manner. The Conventiou was organized by the appointment of the usual temporary officers and committees. The Committee on Rules, etc., reported in favor of W. T. Walker, of Toledo, for Permanent Chairman, and John H. McElroy, of the Blade, Permanent Secretary. The Commit. tee on Resolutions reported the following:

Chairman, and John H. McLiroy, of the Blade, Permanent Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we approve and adopt the Chicago Republican Platform; also
Resolved, That we carry this election for the Republican National and local tickets.

Candidates being called for, gentlemen from Lucas County presented the names of J. R. Hamilton, J. M. Ritchie, L. S. Baumgardner, and Horace Walbridge, of Toledo; Henry County presented the name of William Sheffield, of Napoleon; and Fulton County presented that of J. H. Brigham. It was understood that outside counties would support the strongest Lucas County man as developed in the proceedings of the Convention, the only object being to beat Frank Hurd, of this city, thep rospective Democratic nominee. The first ballot resulted as folfollows: Hamilton, 46; Sheffield, 22; Baumgardner, 18; Ritchie, 42; Brigham, 39; Walbridge, 1; whole number of votes cast, 169; necessary to a choice, 86. In the succeeding ballots Sheffield and Brigham showed considerable strength, but gradually lost. Hamilton held his own, and gained slowly. Ritchie gained steadily until the fifth ballot, when he stood 80 to Hamilton's 41. After the fifth ballot the names of Brigham and Sheffield were withdrawn, which virtually settled it. The sixth ballot stood: Ritchie, 129; Hamilton men immediately moved to make the nomination unanimous, and seconded the motion with stirring speeches, pledging the ardent support of all Mr. Hamilton's friends to the nominee. The motion was then unanimously carried with three rousing cheers.

A large number of Democrats were present in the hall and expected to see a row, but in this they were sorely disappolitied, as the best of feeling prevailed throughout the session. The nomination gives great satisfaction everywhere in Republican quarters, and fills the average Democratic mind with construction of the first province and universally respected and esteemed as any man who could be found in the district, and will carry away a large rumb

sternation, as Judge Ritchie is as popular and universally respected and esteemed as any man who could be found in the district, and will carry away a large number of doubtful votes counted on by Hurd.

MARIETTA, U., July 29.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District this morning nominated Gen. A. J. Warner for reflection.

Morrow, U., July 29.—The Republican Convention of the Third Ohio District nominated H. L., Morey, of Buller County, for Congress on the 267th bailot last night.

CLEVELAND. July 29.—The Republican

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The Republican bolters of this district met to-day and unani-

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The Republican bolters of this district met to-day and unanimously nominated C. B. Lockwood for Congress. They hope to force the withdrawal of the Hon, Amos Townsend, the regular nominee. Both factions are as bitter and determined as at first.

Mr. Lockwood has accepted the nomination, and the Bolters' Central Committee has issued a long and earnest manifesto to Republicans of the district, alleging that the primaries were manipulated in the interest of the Federal Ring, which finally controlled the Convention; that threats of loss of employment were made; that the party lash has been distastefully applied; that free speech was throttled in the Convention, the minority treated with injustice and intolerance.

The address says: "Our appeal is for purer political measures, honest ways and means of choosing our public servants, and a fair and honest expression of the people's will, uninfluenced by promises, threats, money, employers, officers already elected by the people, or menaces of social ostracism. We have seen bargain and sale, promises and rewards, of rings governing our conventions and caucuses until scarcely a man gets a place, by nomination or appointment, who gets it not in the fulfillment of a previous contract with some clique or ring. The rings name the men who may, and dictate who may not be successful candidates for office; they place tickets before the people, at caucus, convention, and election, which the people have no hand in making, and at the caucus preceding the late so-called Congressional Convention such frauds were perpetrated by the free use of money and hired, downright repeating as characterized like maneuvres' in New York in years gone by the noted Tweed Ring. We have seen Federal patronage bestowed regardless of the people's wish, but wholly with reference to the perpetuation of the power of the-Congressional giver. We have seen free speech throttled and a free ballot denied to Republicans in a Republican convention, not because, as charged, the people's delegate

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. YORKVILLE, Ill., July 29.—As the time for the me eting of the Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional District approaches the interest increuses as to who will succeed in carrying off the nomination. There are four prominent candidates, one from each county, as follows: Judge Parks, of Will; William Cullen, of the Ottawa Remultican. La Salle: P. C. Haves, the present

been driven to the wall but for the wisdom of a Democratic Congress, and that the reduction of the public debt was only possible because of Democratic economy, practiced in cutting down exorbitant salaries to the amount of \$100,000,000, which was applied to the payment of the public debt. During the last half of this speech the audience grew very impatient, and many left the hall.

debt. During the last half of this speech the audience grew very impatient, and many left the hall.

Special Disputes to the Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Iff., July 29.—The Democratic dignitaries, headed by Lyman Trumbull, who visited Bloomington yesterday to throw oil on the troubled waters, ended their mission by a general reception palaver and handshaking at their apartments at the hotel this evening, and will depart in the morning. To-day was spent in audiences with Democratic ingleaders from all parts of the Congressional district, who came in to report the situation of affairs, to make suggestions, and to carry back orders for the prosecution of the campaign.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESSEX, Iff., July 29.—On Saturday the Republicans will caucus for the election of seventeen delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to be held Aug. 14 at Geneva. Instructions will probably be given for H. H. Evans for the Senate, and O. P. Chisholm for the Lower House.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUSHNELL, Ill., July 29.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Tenth District was held here to-day. The Convention organized by the election of James W. Davidson, of Warren, as Permanent Chairman, and Edwin Dyson, of Schuyler, and C. W. Dines, of McDonough, as Secretaries. The six counties were represented by full delegations, and Col. Robert Hollowway, of Merçer, was nominated by acclamation. John D. Stevens, of Carthage, Hancock County, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization. After the adjournment of the Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third District was held, and William C. McLeod, of McDonough, was nominated as the minority candidate.

IOWA.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 29.—The Greenback Sixth District Congressional Convention here to-day nominated Judge John C. Cook, of Jasper County, a hard-money Hancock Bour-bon, for Congress, vice Weaver, declined. Congressman Gillette, from the Seventh District, was present, and for two hours made misstatements and uttered incendiary Com-munistic language. He said the public debt was "only a debt of Wall street capitalists, indorsed by the Government and legalized by the damnable Republican party." He charged Speaker Randall with selling out the House to Wall street and "robbing the people of representation until there is no such thing as representation until there is no such thing as representation of the people in Congress." His whole speech was to antagonize labor against capital and corporations in the Sand-Lots style. The Democrats will meet here Aug. 12, and probably accept and confirm Cook.

Aug. 12, and probably accept and confirm Cook.

Iowa Citt, Ia., July 29.—In the Republican primary meetings to hight there was a lively contest over the candidate for Circuit Judge, William J. Haddock and Levi Robinson being the candidates. Haddock carried every ward in the city, and also carried Lucas Township, which surrounds the city, it being the home of both candidates. This will insure a solid delegation for this county for Haddock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 29.—The Democrats of the Tenth Illinois District, in Convention at Bushnell to-day, nominated Robert Halloway, of Warren County, for Congress, after he had made a Greenback speech and read the Congressional Greenback resolutions as his platform.

WEST VIRGINIA. WHEELING, W. Va., July 29 .- The Demo cratic State Convention in session at Mar-tinsburg, and which adjourned at 1 o'clock last night to meet to-day and complete the ticket, reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Judge Green was nominated for the Supreme Court, C. C. Watts, of Charleston, was nom-inated for Attorney-General, B. L. Butcher, inated for Attorney-General, B. L. Butcher, of Randolph County, for State Superintendent of Schools, and E. W. Wilson, of Kanawha County, and E. G. Craeraft, of Ohio County, for Presidential Electors at large.

The State ticket as completed is as follows: For Governor, Jacob J. Jackson; Auditor, Joseph S. Miller; Treasurer, Thomas O'Brien; Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas Green; Attorney-General, C. C. Watts; Superintendent of Schools, B. L. Butcher.

Gen. Weaver, nominee of the Greenback party for President, addressed a large meeting at Martinsburg this evening. He speaks in this city Saturday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

atch to The Chicago Tribu Boston, July 29.—The Democrats are working together harmoniously just now with the hope of carrying Massachusetts in November. The State Conmittee of the regular wing met to-day and voted to act with the Butler wing in calling a State Convention Sept. 1, and appointing a Committee of Conference to settle all differences. It is roposed at the State Convention the General Committees of both parties shall resign, and that a new body, to which shall be intrusted that a new body, to which shall be intrusted the conduct of the campaign, shall be chosen. It is not yet known what Butler will do, but it is pretty certain his candidacy for the Governorship would be extremely obnoxious to the regulars, and he will probably content himself with a search for Congressional honors again, leaving one of his kind for sacrifice on the State ticket.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAW PAW, Mich., July 29.—The Hon. J. C.

Burrows was nominated for Congress on the first ballot here to-day, and it was then made unanimous. On the first ballot the vote stood: Burrows, 55; Woodman, 2. The Woodman vote was the Granger vote, which has been so conspicuous in caucus work preceding this Convention. The Hon, J. C. Burrows was brought into the Convention, and made a telling and eloquent speech. His election is a foregone conclusion.

MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District nominated Samuel J. Anderson for Representative, and the Greenbackers of the same district in-dorsed the nomination.

dorsed the nomination.

PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—The bolters from the regular Greenback District Convention organized with Stephen Jewett Chairman, and appointed a Committee of five to call a General Convention if deemed necessary for the purpose of nominating a pure Greenback candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted alleging that the primaries had been packed by the Democrats, that protesting against Gen. Anderson's nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 29.—The Wigwam was dedicated here this evening by the Democrats. The Hon. Frank Landers, cand Democrats. The Hon. Frank Landers, calded date for Governor, was the speaker. His speech was about two hours long, in which he arraigned the Republican party and eulogized the Democracy.

TENNESSEE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—The Demo-cratic State Convention will be held here

MORRISSEY'S ESTATE.

New York, July 29.—The late John Morrissey valued his estate, just previous to his death, at \$150,000. His will provided that

SPORTING EVENTS.

An Improvement in the Sport Furnished at the Cleveland Meeting.

Parana an Easy Winner of the 2:30 Purse-Best Time, 2:23.

St. Julien Scores a Heat in 2:15 8-4 in the Free-for-All-Darby

Providence, Boston, Troy, and Worcester Win from Chicago, Cleveland, Buf-falo, and Cincinnati.

THE TURF.

deepon the ground fell, killing turkeys, geese, deepon the ground fell, killing turkeys, geese, and thousands of prairie chickens, lambs, sheep, etc., cleaning the shingles entirely off the roofs of several buildings, and pelting through the boards on the roof. Over one hundred farms were cleaned entirely of all grain, corn, hay, etc., and all the leaves from the forest trees were cut off, leaving them as bare as they are in winter. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—It was generally predicted that the disgraceful work at the race on yesterday would seriously affect the attendance to-day, even though the program was regarded as the most attractive of the meeting, and consisted of the 2:30 and free-for-all events; but the result proved othering them as bare as they are in winter. Whole hop yards were entirely stripped, leaving the bare poles. Henry Cate, of Stockton, states that it knocked the boards off from a new fence that he had built, and splintered large pieces from the bottom of many of the boards. Mr. Leary was out in the field when the hail commenced falling, and he started his team for the barn. The horses became unmanageable and ran away, and in passing through a fonce one of them struck a rail which wise, and a gathering variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 occupied the grand-stand, querter stretch, and field when the horses were called for the first race. The assemwere called for the first race. The assemblage, containing as it did a very large number of ladles, and many representative citizens of Cleveland and the Western Reserve of Ohio, was a decided compliment to the Cleveland Club, and reflected the esteem in which it is held by the public. Curlosity to see St. Julien very probably impelled many to visit the track, as it was conceded that, barring accidents, he would score a comparatively easy victory, and that Parana, the favorit for the 2:30 race, would have no trouble in disposing of her competitors. It ageacie and ran away, and in passing through a fence one of them struck a rail which passed entirely through his body, killing him instantly, while Leary barely escaped with his life into the barn. On many new roofs, where they projected over, the boards were broken off as squarely as it could have been done with an ax. where they projected over, the boards were broken off as squarely as it could have been done with an ax.

Mr. Cate had the curiosity to weigh three of the hall-stones, and found they weighed just one pound.

It took a strip of about four miles wide and eight to ten long, sweeping every green thing before it. The grain was mashed into the ground, and not a bushel can be saved where the storm passed over.

The Town of Stockton has more good farms than any other town in the county, but this fearful blow has left the farmers without one cent's worth of crops. It is estimated that the loss will not fall short of \$75,000. With the flood and hall this county has suffered fearfully.

The chief sufferers are Henry Cate, Timothy Leary, D. R. Clements, Thomas Clements, Moses Leary, Owen Tehle, Mrs. Daly, Louis Gibbs, and John Conniff. It is impossible to estimate the damage. One can hardly believe, without seeing, the havoc wrought by this hall-storm. Even rails are cut up, and sides of barns look as if marked by the small-pox. favorit for the 2:30 race, would have no trouble in disposing of her competitors. It was reasonable to expect that Hopeful, Darby, Great Eastern, and Trinket would be able to make the king of the trotting turf extend himself, and perhaps equal his record of 2:12%, and perhaps equal his record of 2:12%. The day and track were favorable for fast time, and it was hoped that St. Julien's

neasure would be taken. In answer to the call for the 2:30 horses Calamus, Edwin Thorne, Diamond, Centella, Parana, and Rosewood appeared, and drew positions as named. Parana, who sold at \$100 to \$50 over the field, won in three straight heats in 2.25, 2.23, and 2.24%. There was literally nothing in the race against her. The only contest was for second place. Calamus was greatly improved over her Chicago form, and through a very creditable performance secured the position. She was sent away three lengths behind in the final heat, and was forced to trot around all but Parana to win her way. Edwin Thorne made the fight against her, but had to succumb. Diamond was unsteady, and Centella was out of condition and could not carry her speed to the finish. Before declaring the result. President Edwards stated that in behalf of the judges he had an announcement

His remarks were as follows:

After careful investigation the judges have come to the conclusion that there was a job in the pacing race, but they are convinced that the driver of Bay Billy, who, with his horse, was expelled, was the most innocent of ail. The order of expulsion not having been promulgated by the National Association, the judges have decided to roinstate the horse and driver, who it is hoped will always endeavor to win.

I have something further to say with relation to the 2:19 race. With more mature deliberation the judges would have decided the third heat of that race no heat, and compelled those who were holding back and who ought to have known better to have done better. We make this explanation because we consider it due to the public. We consider the race an insult to the turf, deeply regret it, and hope another like it will never occur.

The announcement that Hunter and Bay colored man, an employé of the boat, was sitting, and they called to him to take the old woman on board, which he did not do. When the raft drifted toward this boat the colored man took an oar to keep them off. This oar was secured by somebody on the raft and was the only one they had on board. He believed the old woman referred to was drowned. He thought there were from twenty-five to thirty in the boat, but was not sure. There was plenty of room to take the woman on board. New York, July 29.—In the Seawanhaka investigation to-day testimony was given showing that there were no life-preservers in the saloon aft or in the ladies' cabin on the lower deck. One witness testified that he did not see any life-preservers on the passengers who were drowned.

The announcement that Hunter and Bay Billy were reinstated was loudly applauded. That Hunter did not win was simply because he was not equal to Mace as a driver. It is openly charged that Turner could have a combination along with Campbell, driver of Billy Scott, and Goldsmith, driver of Change, to make the latter the winner of the race. The action of the judges in not re-moving Turner is unfavorably commented

Time-2:154; 2:184; 2:174.

withdrawn.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

N. Y., July 29.—The weather is pleasant, the attendance at the races large, and the track good. The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Girofle, Dan Sparling (favorit) second, and Susquehanna third. Time, 1:16%.

The second race, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Fernelliffe, Elias Lawrence second, and Dawn third. Time, 3:00%.

The third race, one mile and a furlong, was won by Gov. Hampton, Redman second, and Terror third. Time, 1:59%.

The steeple-chase, two and three-quarter miles, was won by Pomeroy, Disturbance second, Franklin distanced. Time, 5:30.

LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—A conference of the Lexington, Louisville, and Cynthiana Trotting Association was held to-day. The action of the Chicago Convention of delegations from the Western and Southern circuits was ratified. The Kentucky trotting meetings will be held in Louisville Oct. 5, Lexington 12th, and Cynthiana 19th.

CONEY ISLAND.

CONEY ISLAND, July 29.—The mile dash was won by Democrat, Emily F. second, Janet Murray third. Time, 1:44%.

Second race, mile-and-a-half dash: Jerry.

Time-2:45 Third race, one mile and a furlong:

THE NORTH SIDE DRIVING ASSOCIATION will have a matineé at its track in Lake View Saturday, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

BASE-BALL.

THE SCORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Troy, N. Y., July 29.—Muffing on sides and occasional hard hitting by Troys were the features of to-day's g

ert.
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; Keenan, 1.
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; Keenan, 1.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 1.
Balls called—Welch, 96; Galvin, 70.
Strikes called—Welch, 38; Galvin, 37.
Time—2:10.
Umpire—Bradley.

WORCESTER VS. CINCINNATI.

. 35 4 5 5 24 24 7

Total
Chicago.
Dalrymple, I. f.
Goro, e. f.
Williamson, 3 b.
Anson, 1 b.
Kelly, r f.
Burns, s. s.
Corcoran, p.
Filint, c.
Quest, 2 b

Total....

PROVIDENCE VS. CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.— Chicago dropped another game to the champions today by reason of her inability to bat Ward and by loose fielding at critical points. Ward pitched with consummate skill, and was ably supported by the diamond knights and out-fielders, with the exception of Houck. Corcoran pitched superbly, but was poorly sup-ported, Gore, Quest, and Flint making costly ported, Gore, Quest, and Flint making costly errors by nervous play. Providence won the toss, and were first to score, Hines and Farrell taking first on called balls, and scoring on a wild pitch, sacrifice batting by Start and Peters, and a muffed fly by Gore. Anson made the first run for the visitors on his single, passed balls, Kelly's sacrifice, and Burns' single. In the fourth Williamson batted a fly between Farrell and Dorgan, who met in collision, giving the batsman two bases, and he subsegiving the batsman two bases, and he subse quently crossed the plate on Farrell's throw to Bradley. In the fifth for Providence Hines again took his first on called balls, and rounded the bases on Start's double bagger. In the sixth for Chicago, after Gore had reached third on his single and Houck's passed grounder, Williamson batted a short fly over Farrell's head, which Hines

gathered up after a long run, thereby saving a tally, and came within an ace of catching Gore at third, who had started home satisfied that it was a safe hit. Paul was the recipi-ent of tremendous applause for his won der-ful play. In the sixth for the home nine seven men went to bat, and on single hits by Ward and Gross, two fumbled grounders by Quest, a passed ball, a missed third strike, and a wild throw by Flint, four unearned tallies was the result. In seventh inning Farrell counted on his single, a steal to sec-ond, and Gore's passed grounder on Peters' single. Chicago doubled her score in the ninth, Anson taking first on called balls, second on Houck's square muff of Kelly's line hit, third on Kelly's force out at second on Burns' hit, and home on Start's passed grounder on Corcoran's hit, which gave Burns second. Quest's single then sent Burns to the plate, while Dalrymple closed the inning on a long hit to right field, which Hines captured after leaping in the air on the run. The play of Hines was magnificent, each of his catches being made while running at full speed far out of his position. Farrell played finely at second, and Gross did some excellent work behind the bat. Anson carried off the fielding and batting honors for Chicago. There were present 1,300 spectators. Furlong's umpiring was not equal to Tuesday's exhibition, his judgment on called strikes being frequently at fault. the ninth, Anson taking first on called to make relative to the scandals of yesterday. His remarks were as follows:

THE FREE-FOR-ALL HORSES

THE FREE-FOR-ALL HORSES

were greeted with enthusiastic applause as they came on the track. With the pool-buyers St. Julien was in active demand against the field at \$100 to \$22. For second place Darby had the call at \$100, while Hopeful brought \$35. Trinket \$22, and Great Bastern \$10. In the first heat Trinket forced the pace for the first half, carrying St. Julien to the quarter in \$24, and the half in 1:07%. St. Julien, however, held his own with astonishing ease, and when Darby closed on him at the half with a grand brush he showed that he still had a reserve, and promptly assumed a clear lead. Thence to the wire there was nothing in the heat but St. Julien and Darby, and the former won by two open lengths in 2:15%. Darby's time was 2:16%, and would have been better had not Austin pulled up when he saw he could not beat St. Julien. Hopeful broke on the first turn, but trotted the second and third quarters very fast, and beat Trinket for third place. Great Eastern was a bad last. Time by quarters, \$24, 1:07%, 1:40%, 2:15%.

Hopeful went at St. Julien in the second heat, and hung to him until straightening into the backstretch, when he broke, and gave way to Darby, who speeded like a bullet up to St. Julien, but couldn't get by, and had to be content to trot the heat out a neck behind, with Hickok looking over his shoulder at him. Great Eastern was third, beating Hopeful a head, and Trinket an indifferent last. Maće complained that Hickok had carried him out and fouled him on the first turn, and the patrol judge substantiated the claim so far as the carrying out was concerned. Hickok explained to the judges that he drove wide to secure the best footing; that there was no occasion for him to commit a foul, as he could take the lead whenever he pleased without interfering with any one, and declared his intention to do so in the next heat. The time by quarters was \$34%, 1:08%, 1:43%, 2:18%. Hickok was as good as his promise in the third heat, and, after steadying his horse around the first turn, with Hopeful at

THE SUMMARIES.
TWO-thirty class:
Parana.
Calamus.
Edwin Thorn.
Diamond.

Pools on To-DAT's RACES.

Pools sold to-night as follows on to-morrow's events: Pacing race—Sorrel Dan, \$00;
Rowdy Boy and Mattie Hunter, \$15 each;
Sleepy Tom, \$5; field, \$8. The 2:23 class—Wedgewood, \$20; Kitty Bates, \$7; field, \$5.
The 2:25 class—Hattle Woodward, \$50;
field, \$18; Calamus, Boston, and Dalsydale withdrawn.

THE ENGLISH TURE.

LONDON, July 29.—This is the third day of the tioodwood meeting. The race for the

Singleton Stakes was won by Peter, Phoenix second, and Paroie third.

The Goodwood Cup was won by Dresden China, Chippendale second.

The third race, for the Racing Stakes, was won by Lorillard's filly Nereid, Grantham second.

LEXINGTON, KY.

ti. 1.

First base on balls—Stovey.

Left on bases—Worcester, 5; Cincinnatt, 2.

Struck out—irwin, Richmond, Corey (2), Tob
3), Smith, Say.

Balls called—Richmond, 63; Purcell, 112.

Strikes called—Richmond, 14; Purcell, 21.

Time of game—Two hours.

Umpire—Tiden. BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—By fine fielding heavy batting, and clever pitching the Bostor to-day succeeded in shutting out the Cleve lands, the score being as follows:

PEDESTRIANISM.

who have been giving exhibitions of running in this city for the past few days were rewarded for their efforts on Wednesday by a larger audience at White-Stocking Park yesterday. The program began with a two-and-a-quarter mile dash between the Indian girls, Lily and Lulu, the former winning in 18:02; after which a mile dash was contested by two Indians Charley and Antonio and ls:(8); after which a mile dash was contested by two Indians, Charley and Antonio, and Albert Shock of this city, won easily by Antonio in 5:50%, the other Indian second. In the five-mile race Wahl and Phelan (white) and Carter (colored) started against "Indian Jim" and "Young Jose," but the red men ran all their competitors off the track at the end of two miles, and then went on by themselves, Jim winning in 25:57%.

In the ten-mile race the starters were Charles Cone, of Geneva, George Ward (colored), Albert Shock, "Indian Bob," and "Old Jose." The Indians took the lead at the start and were never headed, "Old Jose." winning by a lap over Bob in 1:05:29%. At the close, Ward had completed 28 laps (44 were required to make ten miles), Shock, 28, and Cone 25.

The same program will be repeated this afternoon. To-morrow Fitzgerald, Norman Taylor, and other celebrated runners will be here from the East to compete with the Indians, and some fast and exciting work may be looked for.

DENVER, Colo., July 29—The score in the walking match at 9 p. m. stood: Waldron, 210; Skipper, 219; Commings, 194; McCarty, 205; Newsboy, 200.

THE OAR.

Norwich, Conn., July 29.—In the three-mile single-scull boat race to-day Hosmercame in first in 20:55. Lee second in 21. Ten Eyck third in 21:08, Johnson and Knoth fourth and fifth, with Plaisted and Hilley out. A claim of foul was made by Lee, and disallowed.

fifth, with Plaisted and Hilley out. A claim of foul was made by Lee, and disallowed.

HILEDALE, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—The attendance at the Hillisdale regatta was large to-day and the water fine. The first race was senior singles. Connor of Hillsdale, Boltz of Fort Wayne, Garsel of New York, and Kelly of Fort Wayne started. Kelly got the lead, but Garsel soon passed him. Connor and Garsel turned together. Boltz turned last. After the turn Garsel picked up and obtained the lead, and won in 19:23; Kelly second, in 19:33½; Connor third; Boltz fourth. Connor was beaten by Keily by only half a length.

In the junior fours, the Hillsdale four got the lead, Excelsiors second, Zephyrs last. There was poor steering by all to the turn. The Hillsdales and Excelsiors turned together. The Hillsdales and Excelsiors second, Zephyrs third. The Hillsdales passed the line four lengths ahead in 11:53%, Excelsiors 19:11½. The steering was so bad that the Excelsiors and Hillsdales came together in the first quarter, and the Excelsiors leatined a foul, which the umpire allowed, and awarded them the race.

In the senkor double the Goguacs of Battle Creek, took the lead and kept it till after the time when they were overhauled and passed by the Hillsdale soy three lengths in 11:53%, Goguacs 12:03½.

The next race was for six-oared barges of the Hillsdale and Bawbeese Clubs. The Bawbeese giz led from the start, and won by three lengths in 15:05%; Hillsdales, 15:23%.

In the senior fours only the Wyandottes and Excelsiors, of Detroit, entered, and both were badly handicapped. The Wyandottes won by half a length in 11:30. They rowed in aborrowed boat, and had not pulled together since they broke the boat in Philadelphia three weeks ago, while the Excelsiors and proven by the part of the part

gether since they broke the boat in Philadel phia three weeks ago, while the Excelsion never before had rowed on the course, and were not in condition.

A large amount of money changed hands on the result of the senior single-scuil races. Connor having sold the choice, with Garsel barred, at five to three for Kelly and Boltz.

The regatta proved an unexpected success at the last moment, and the sport to-day was excellent.

.THE TRIGGER.

Sr. Louis, July 29.—A pigeon-shooting match worthy of note was shot here this afternoon between Joseph B. Lucas, an amateur of this city, and Gwynne Price, who can shot with Bogardus for the champions The match was for a purse of \$200, 100 birds thirty yards rise, five ground traps, English rules. The birds were strong. Score: Lucas, 91; Price, 75. This is the best scare ever made prior to the recent shooting of Bogar-dus with Rimmel, the crack English shot.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 29.—The Hon. H. B.
Payne, of Ohio, is making a tour of the Northwest for his health as well as to stir up politics. He has been two days west of Bismarck looking over the Northern Pacific extension to Yellowstone. He has a slight personal interest in the ralls going down on the extension. The Cleveland Rolling-Mills, of which he is. Director, are furnishing a great many rails for the Northern Pacific, as to many others of the country. The old gentleman was heartly surprised. He had no idea there was such an arable empire northwest of St. Paul. Next winter he believes Congress will make two Territories out Dakota, and in two years more they will be admitted as States. He seems to be a patriot in that respect, and not at all afraid of two more Republican sovereignties. He goes from Bismarck to Winnipeg.

FEVER FEARS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—The river quarantine screens are tightening. The question of stopping boats until each passenger aboard can be examined and a record taken, so he can be traced in the event of his geting sick, is under discussion by the health authorities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WORCESTER VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—The Worcesters played loosely to-day, but won without much trouble. The Cincinnatis scored in the third inning on Mansell's pop hit back of third base, followed by bad throws by Bennett and Irwin; and again in the eighth, J. Reilly getting his base on Creamer's fumble, being sent to third on Mansell's sacrifice, and coming home on Creamer's second fumble, which gave C. Reilly first. The Worcesters scored two runs in the third on a hit by Tobin, a base on balls by Stovey, a hit by Irwin, and Whitley's sacrifice; and one in The public will beware of a fraud-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insupon having Dobbins' Electric.

GLENN'S SKIN DISEASES 25 cts. a Cale. SULPHUR SOAP

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cutiole Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resert to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANTO/CLOTH-ING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAR, PRECKLEN, PIEPLER, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DARBEUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases. HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Orequaised), so Conta. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, as Conta. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), so Conta. JAPANESE CORN PILE, for Removing Corns, Busines, 35, 35

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

this city, who not unnaturally expect that these improvements, costing as they have such an immense sum of money, must shortly lead to the establishment here of a large business in the transhipment of grain. Grain elevators are to be erected on the Louise embankment for the encouragement of this trade. The Harbor Commissioners issued invitations to a large number of representative men and prominent citizens to be present at the interesting ceremony, and as this was the last public appearance of her Royal Highness before sailing for England, there was a very large attendance of spectators. from each county, as rollows: Judge Parks, of Will; William Cullen, of the Ottawa Republican. La Salle; P. C. Hayes, the present incumb ent, of Grundy; and our worthy County Clerk, Jeremiah Evarts, of Kendall. Parks will receive the twelve votes of Will, and Hayes and Evarts five each from his own county. There is a dispute concerning the sixteen votes of La Salle. The County Convention was contested by Cullen and Bushnell. Cullen had a slight majority, and the delegates were instructed in his favor. But it is now claimed by interested parties that eight delegates will disregard their instructions, and vote five for Hayes and three for Bushnell. In this case, Cullen having no show, the nomination will probably lie between Parks and Evarts; and as little Kendall County, with her always reliable Republican majority, has never had the Congressman, with such a candidate as Evarts her chances to receive the nomination are considered as very good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—The Hon. William M. Springer made the opening speech of the Congressional campaign on the Democratic side this evening. The Opera-House was filled, but fully half those present were Republicans, who wanted to hear what he had to say. The speech was mainly devoted to the Credit-Mobilier and a eulogy of Gen. Hancock, whose military career he lauded very highly. He said the success of resumption was due to the Democratic party having remonetized silver and stopped the contraction of the greenback currency; that Secretary Sherman would have CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 29.-At Pikeville, yesterday, the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District renomi-nated G. G. Dibrell. MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, July 29.—The Greenbackers of the Eighteenth Illinois District have nominated G. W. Rutherford for Congress. ENJOINED. ter, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day enjoined the Louisville & Nashville & day enjoined the Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern Railroad Company from carrying out an order phohibiting the delivery of live stock to any other yard than the Union Stock-Yards. The injunction was granted on the application of Coe & Wilson, who have a stock-yard at the Louisville depot, and who, by the railroad company's order, were debarred shipping privileges heretofore enjoyed. Sr. Louis, July 29.—The Democrats of the Fifth Texas District have nominated the Hon. Seth Sheppard for Congress. PENNSYLVANIA.
CHESTER, Pa., July 29.—The Republicans of this district nominated William Ward for reflection to Congress.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, July 29.—The steamships Pembroke and Corinthian, from Boston, have ar-

rived out.

New York, July 22.—Arrived, the City of
Bristol and Celtic, from Liverpool; City of
Limerick, from London.

Glasgow, July 29.—Arrived, the State of
Alabama, from New York.

New York, July 29.—Arrived, Main, from
Bremen.

Trial for Conspiracy to Defraud Mary L. Wagner.

lusive Evidence Showing the Guilt of the Accused.

cimens of Their General Rescality.

BEFORE THE JUSTICE.

THE TRASK GANG CAME UP for examination yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock before Justice Meech. The first case taken up was that of Mary L. Wagner against Edward A. Trask, Delacy alias H. M. Cook, the capitalist, William T. Turner, the claim-buyer, ex-Constable M. B. McDonough, Conthe capitalist, William T. Turner, the claimbuyer, ex-Constable M. B. McDonough, Constable George P. Horr, Franklin J. Spencer, Charles L. Wilson, and Justice Gustave Demars, charging them with conspiracy to defraud her of her property by illegal means. The proceedings were very interesting, and the court-room was crowded to its fullest capacity, a number being victims of the rapacious gang. The evidence against Trask showed conclusively that he was the head and front of the gang, and the evidence of Justice Smull brands him as a thorough villain. That gentleman's testimony, given below, identifies him as the plaintiff in the replevin suit, in which he signed and swore that he was Franklin J. Spencer. Constable Horr, one of the defendants, refuted this, but he was badly shaken up by the prosecution in his cross-examination. Col. Cameron represented the people and outraged justice. Near him sat Mr. G. A. Van Buren, counsel for Messrs. Jacob and Henry Beidler, who are after the capitalist Cook on an appeal bond in the Superior Court, the details of which were published in yesterday's Tribune. Col. Le Grand W. Perce, George Sparling, Payne Fitz, represented the defendants, and all three gentlemen looked diligently after their clients' interests. All the defendants were in court except Franklin J. Spencer and Richard L. Wilson, these persons never having existed in fact, except by the personation of some of the defendants.

The prosecution announced its readliness to proceed with the conspiracy case, Mary Wagner being complainant, in which all the defendants, including Justice Demars, are jointly charged. The Justice was detained by trials in his own court, and hence there was another delay of a short time. However, the case was called, and Col. Cameron detailed the facts as published in The Tribune a few days ago. He would prove that there were no such persons living as Franklin J. Spencer and Richard L. Wilson, who, it was allegaed, had re-

He would prove that there were no such per-sons living as Franklin J. Spencer and Rich-ard L. Wilson, who, it was alleged, had re-plevined the goods from McDonough.

the Clark street jeweler, was the first witness. He had never commenced a suit against Mrs. Wagner before Demars in attachment for \$75. He did not know William Turner on the 9th of July, when the suit was brought. He had never authorized H. M. Cook to commence a suit in his name. He did not know that a suit had been commenced against Mrs. He had never authorized H. M. Cook to commence a suit in his name. He did not know that a suit had been commenced against Mrs. Wagner in his name until he was served with the replevin by Constable Schoenwald. He didn't know where Demars' office was, and had never met him until the day before. In cross-examination witness stated that Mrs. Wagner had not occupied his house since the spring of 1876. Trask was his agent for the property to collect the rent. He had never given, him authority to commence any attachment or other suits, but had only given him the privilege to collect. He had received \$75 from rent for the house occupied by Mrs. Wagner, coual to the rent for three months of the time she lived in it. Receiving no rent for some time, he went to Trask for money, and told him that he would commence suit for possession of the premises. After talking awhile, Trask handed him over \$25,—one month's rent,—claiming that he advanced it, having full confidence in Mrs. Wagner. Witness could not recollect what the lease stated as to whom the rent was payable, whether Trask or witness. Mrs. Wagner had paid him rent, and Trask had also paid him.

In redirect examination Mr. Lederer said that he granted the authority to collect from Mrs. Wagner in the spring of 1876. Trask had yet several properties to sell for him. He didn't know that Mrs. Wagner owed him anything of his own knowledge, except what Trask had told him.

MRS. MARY WAGNER,

MRS. MARY WAGNER,

the prosecuting witness, a lady of about 40 years, was then told to take the stand. She lives at No. 70 South Morgan street. She knew Turner, Trask, Cook, and McDonough. She never knew or heard of Franklin J. Spencer or Richard L. Wilson. Turner, McDonough, and another man came to ber house some two weeks ago and entered without permission. McDonough came first. He said that he had an attachment writ against her property, and he was going to take the furniture. She told him that the furniture did not belong to her. She bolted the door, and Turner unbolted it, and told her that they'd take her too if she resisted; that they could do it, and had the authority. McDonough told her to shut up; that he could'do a great deal worse. They took all the household effects, valued at \$200, which belonged to Mr. Taylor, she being in possession. This outrage was committed two weeks ago. Mr. Taylor tried to recover the property by replevin, but had not succeeded in doing so. She rented the premises, and was in possession. Mr. Taylor resided there, but did not pay the rental for the premises. She heard McDonough say that he did not have the property in his possession, it javing been delivered over on a replevir to Constable Horr. She left the Lederer premises something over four years ago, the last week in April. She paid Trask the rent, and notified him some six weeks previous that she was going to leave, as the rent was too high. He wanted to know if she would stay if the rent was lowered. She notified him that she was going to vacate two weeks before she left, when he called, and he was afraid she would not give up. Parties were allowed by her to move in before she got out. She denied that she owed Lederer anything. Shehadr'tseen Lederer for some four years until she saw him in Matson's Court. She saw Trask a month after she had moved out when he came to her house, and arrears of rent were not mentioned. She rented the present premises from Mr. Sheldon in her name. Mr. Taylor was not a party to the lease. She went to the doo osecuting witness, a lady of about 40 he found in Dema up the receipt in that a warrant w

were examined by the derense, but they wanted Justice Matson present. The Court allowed the papers to be admitted, but said that they should have had a transcript of the case as well from Justice Matson's Court. Justice Matson having been summoned as a witness, and not having come over, Col. Cameron asked for an attachment for him, because the defense was quibbling about his absence.

because the defense was quibbling about his absence.

JUSTICE JORI. W. SMALL,

of Austin, was then placed on the stand, and he threw a bombshell in the camp. Hestified to having made out the papers in the replevin case, Trask swearing that he was Franklin J. Spencer in the replevin suit. McDonough was at his office at the time, and no one else. When the Justice stated this, Trask's yellow skin reddened up and he looked exceedingly nervous. Justice Small said Trask signed the papers and bond as Spencer. He might be mistaken, but he was morally certain that Trask was the man. The suit was dismissed for want of prosecution. In the cross-examination witness stated that Trask as Spencer dictated the affidavit upon which he issued the writ. Trask swore to the affidavit and paid him \$2. He had not seen Trask hefore that time, and had not seen him since until he saw him in court. He had only discovered a short time before what Trask's real name was, from one of the court officers, who knformed him who he was. He recognized Trask by his clothes and face and general appearance, and was quite positive that Trask represented himself as Spencer. He knew McDonough, and when he saw Trask he was impressed by his appearance.

who had sworn to being Spencer. He asked McDonough who he was and he told him that it was Spencer. No amount of cross-examining could shake the witness' testimony. He recognized the watch and chain which Trask wore. Trask came in before 3:30 in the morning, just after the train from Chicago arrived. He saw no one else but McDonough and Trask. He was positive about the recognizion, and was positive that the alleged Spencer spoke English well enough so that we could understand him. Trask was not point ed out to him, but he recognized him, and asked the court officer who he was, and was surprised at the name given, as he thought it was Spencer. He could not distinguish hetween the defendants the day before, and Trask was not pointed out to him the day before by a lady, so far as he could rucollect.

At this stage Col. Perce showed that it was Trask's intention to hide behind the alloid doige by asking the witness if it were shown that Trask was somewhere else would he not say that he was mistaken. The Court told witness not to answer that question. It would depend on who the witnesses were. Witness was certain as to the identity of Trask.

JOHN A. TAYLOR

JOHN A. TAYLOR

was sworn, and said that he was on the Board of Trade when in town. He didn't know who took the property. He left it in Mrs. Wagner's possession. She was left in charge: He boarded in the house. The furniture taken was in the front and sitting rooms. Witness occupied the front room, from which the furniture was taken.

Col. Cameron here produced in evidence a transcript from Justice Matson of the Lederer case, which was admitted by the Justice. It showed that a judgment had been rendered in favor of the defendant, Mrs. Mary L. Wagner, and the attachment was quashed, thus awarding her the goods. The Justice upon this decided that all evidence in regard to the claim for rent in this case would be stricken out. Col. Perce said that Trask and Turner had a chance to appeal.

Col. Cameron—The appeal will have to be hrought by Lederer. He didn't bring that suit.

Mr. Sparling and Col. Perce tried to explain to the Court, but he refused to change his mind, as to his decision, the question of rent being due having been decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Col. Cameron here asked that the charges against

as there was nothing against him. The Justice was then placed on the stand. He testified to Turner swearing to and signing the affidavit for an attachment. Turner and Cook signed the bonds for the attachment, which witness accepted. Turner came to his office and instructed him to make the affidavit. Turner said he had a claim for Mr. Lederer against Mrs. Wagner, who was about to fraudulently dispose of her property, and thus defrand her creditors. Turner, he believed, claimed to have bought the claim of Trask, and wanted the affidavit made to his use. He could not say positively whether Turner said he bought the claim of the claim. He knew McDonough, and he served papers for him. He was acting as a Constable. Witness had no talk with Trask or Cook in regard to the case either before or after it was commenced. Cook and Turner he had seen about Trask's office frequently. This ended the case for the people.

Col. Perce asked for the discharge of all the prisoners on the ground that no case of conspiracy had been made out.

The Justice refused to discharge the defendants, holding that a probable case had been proven, ably reviewing the evidence as it had been taken, and showing the collusion of the entire gang. JUSTICE DEMARS BE DISMISSED.

at had been taken, and showing the collusion of the entire gang.

The defense then opened their side by placing one of the alleged conspirators, Constable John P. Horr, on the stand. He had served the writ of replevin in the case of Spencer vs. McDonough. He claimed to have known Trask four years. Trask did not hand him the writ. The man handed him the bond and writ at the same time. He supposed Spencer handed him the papers. He had no conversation with the other defendants in regard to the matter previously. Horr's lack of all knowledge in the premises was simply wonderful. He took the warehouse-receipt for the property from McDonough. He didn't see Richard L. Wilson. He didn't know him. Spencer said that Wilson was perfectly good, owning a grocery-store and property on Hanover street. He had accepted the bond on Spencer's say so, a man he didn't know. Spencer went over with him, and McDonough must have seen him.

To Col. Cameron witness stated that he

with him, and alterboloogy.

In the control of the West Town for four years. He looked at Spencer, but he didn't look at all like Trask. He couldn't tell what the warehouse receipt was like or upon what warehouse it was. McDonough he found in Demars' office, and he delivered up the receipt immediately. He didn't know was out for him: had not

up the receipt humediately. He didn't know that a warrant was out for him; had not been arrested, but saw in the papers that a warrant was out for him. He didn't believe what was in the papers, and paid no attention to them. He didn't know the color of Spencer's eyes or hair. Couldn't tell what kind of clothes he wore. He didn't look at him but once.

Claim-Agent Turner next took the stand in his own behalf. His full name, he said, was William T. Turner. Here the case rested for the day, and adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The evidence having been so strong against the defendants, Justice Meech said that he would let the ball in the other cases stand as it was, but in the conspiracy cases he would increase the bonds to \$1,000, which, after a deal of trouble, the defendants furnished.

MORE OF IT.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF TRASK'S RAS-The full extent of the seoundrelism of the Trask gang has not yet been all shown up. The victims are still coming to the surface by scores from all sections of the city, and yesscores from all sections of the city, and yesterday THE TRIBUNE reporter rather incidentally ran over the track of the queer collecting agents, Cottle & Co., in the Reaper Block, who stand hand and glove with Justice Andrew H. Dolton, of Dolton Station, in the Town of Thornton. The ex-Constable, M. B. McDonough, showed his crooked footprints yesterday in a case in which a Mr. P. Burmeister is the victim. The capitalist Delacy, alias H. M. Cook, is also interested in ft. Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister are a pair of frugal and industrious German people, who have a little shop at No. 173 West Polk street, where they do gold and silver gilding and make picture and portrait frames. Their capital and business is small, but honesty is written in their countenances. A Tribune reporter called upon them, and they related the following in substance. In February last they had in their employ a young man named Harry Brown, whose work was unsatisfactory. Mr. Burmeister owed him \$4.50, which Brown refused to accept, insisting that more was coming to him. He placed his claim in the hands of Cottle & Co., Room 56 Reaper Block, who at once commenced a suit before Justice Dolton, at Thornton, and served summons on the defendant to appear at 8 o'clock in the morning of the following day. Of course Mr. Burmeister couldn't get there at so unseasonable an hour, and Brown secured a jüdgment for \$16.50 and costs, making in all some \$21. The execution, dated Feb. 25, was placed in the hands of the constabulary shark, McDonough. He came to Burmeister, and told him that he had an execution for \$27 that he wanted him to pay at once. Burmeister and told him that he had not the money, and asked him if he could pay the execution for \$27 that he wanted him to pay at once. Burmeister dold him that he had not the money and asked him if he could pay the execution for \$27 that he case he knew a man who would loan it to him on a note for that length of time. Mr. Burmeister said he did,—he wanted enough to pay the execution, in all some \$37.50. Cook said t terday THE TRIBUNE reporter rather inci-dentally ran over the track of the queer col-lecting agents, Cottle & Co., in the Reaper

against him for \$0.50, which he compromised by paying \$7.50. In lawyer's fees and other legal expenses these suits cost Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister over \$70, and they are tired of M'DONODGH AND COOK.

And now Edward A. Trask, real-estate agent, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, may be trotted to the front again. In a conversation with Mr. Parker, owner of the building in which Trask has his office, that gentleman stated to a Tribuye reporter that Trask did not rent of him. He would rather not have him in his building, and had so told him. But he sub-rented from a dentist named Martin. Mr. Parker is not favorably impressed with the sub-tenant at all.

Mrs. & A. Allen is an old lady, residing at No. 44 West Madison street, where she keeps a little restaurant. She is the widow of a Union soldier who was starved to death at Andersonville, and is supporting three children of her own and three little grandchilden. Her's is simply a struggle for existence, and she appears like a nervy woman, who has pluck and who deserves success. She was once in the clutches of Trask and his gang. Three years ago last January she rented the basement of No. 44 West Madison street, where, then, as at present, she was running a little eating-house. She was to pay \$7.50 per month until the following 1st of May. Without giving her any notice, Trask raised the rent to \$15. P. & J. Casey are the owners of the premises, and they occupy a store on the ground floor. In September the sewer became an abomination and the water-supply was stopped through a defect or break in the pipes. She notified Trask of the state of affairs, and he promised to have matters attended to. Instead, however, the thing ran on for over eight weeks, and she was compelled to hire a man to carry the water for her. She finally had the water arrangements fixed herself, and when Trask came to collect the rent she asked for an off-set. He said that he would see the owners and make an offset, as claimed. A gentleman named Mr. Flanders had called upon the Messrs. Casey, and uary a man, CLAIMING TO BE A CONSTABLE,

came in and demanded the rent right away or that she get out. Trask was there, and she had in her hand a circular in imitation of a \$100 bill. Trask sawit, and told his brother that Mrs. Allen had a \$100 bill in her hand, and he wanted him to get the rent. Trask asked her when she was going to leave, and she told him. About 7:30 a man claiming to be an officer came in and read a paper, upon which he demanded \$65, which she refused to pay, because it was excessive, and she did not owe but \$30 anyway. At that time all her tables were full of customers, and meats were cooking on the stove. While she was cooking the orders, Trask and five of his gang cleared out the place, threw the victuals from the tables, tore down the stove, and carried off all her worldly possessions, leaving her, in midworldly possessions, leaving her, in mid-winter, with three little children.

nortgaged property.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS. The Appellate Court will meet Wednesday and file opinions in about fifteen cases, and

then adjourn until the first Tuesday in Oc-A nominal final dividend was declared yes-

A nominal innal dividend was declared yesterday in the estate of Charles H. Beckwith.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 o'clock this morning for Swan A. Miller.

In the case of H. W. Wetherell, a first and final dividend-meeting will be held at 2 p. m.

The third dividend-meeting in the estate of the defunct Chicago News Company is expected to take place at 2 p. m. to-day.

DIVORCES.

Minnie Will filed a bill yesterday com-plaining that her husband, William Will, had

een making it rather lively recently around their home for her, until she is more than willing to leave him.

STATE COURTS. Peter Johnson began a suit in trespass yesterday against Magnus Samuelson, claiming \$3,000 damages.

D. Sander sued Henry Jones for \$1,000

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 1,547, 1,548, 1,549, 1,550, 1,551, 1,558, and 1,805.

Superson Court — Confessions — Michael Brand et al. v. Adam and Markretha Hembes, \$81.50.—Same v. Balthasar Rohrbach, \$457.—Same v. George Weidinger, \$288.—Samuel A. Downer v. W. H. Smith, \$133.60.

JUDGE SMITH—Vermont Savings Bank v. Silas M. Waite, \$3,103.39.—Mary Stevens v. James A. Clybourn, \$4,038.67.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

dians. DDNVER, Colo., July 29 .- The Tribune's Los Pinos special says the Ute Commission

met early yesterday, and the greater part of the day was consumed in discussing the pro-visions of the treaty objected to by the Utes at the previous Councils. They still protest against the allotment of land in severalty,

and yesterday expressed an unwillingness to their removal to the junction of the Gunni-

LAKE GENEVA FISHING. . Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lake Geneva, Wis., July 29.—A magnificent California salmon weighing twelve and a half pounds and twenty-eight inches

in length was caught in the lake to-day by a boy named Louis Mohr with a spoon hook. It is supposed that this fish was planted here by the Hon. N. K. Fairbank in 1874. Sport-ing circles are much excited over the catch, and many fishermen will try their luck to-morrow in seventy-five feet of water.

Papillon relieves and cures piles at once.

JUDGMENTS.

THE CALL.

WITHOUT ANYTHING IN THE WORLD. WITHOUT ANYTHING IN THE WORLD.

The woman at that time was disconsolate. An ice-chest and extension table that she was using were not hers, but they took them, also, thouch she told them that they belonged to other parties. The goods were hidden, and she never heard from them after. They were worth about \$100. Fortunately, she had the \$30 in cash, saved for the back rent, and that enabled her to start at once anew, with the assistance of her little pension which she receives from the Government. When Casey was seen he deplored Trask's act, but she has sued the Caseys for \$1,000 damages, and the case is now in court and will soon come to trial.

Trask's leases contain the following iron-clad clause: clad clause:

And in the event of any rent being due and unpaid, whether before or after such forfeiture is declared, said party of the second part hereby authorizes said party of the first part, authorizes said party of the first part, —, agent, or agents, ——, heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to distrain for any rent that may be due thereon, upon nay property or effects belonging to said party of the second part, whether the same be exempt from execution or distress by law or not, and the said party of the second part in that case hereby waives all legal rights which he has now or may have to hold or retain any such property under any execution laws now in force in this State or in any way. Meaning and intending hereby to give said party of the first part, — heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns a valid and first lien upon any and all goods, chattels, and property belonging to said party of the first part, as security for the payment of said rent, in manuer aforesaid, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN AUGUST, 1879,

IN AUGUST, 1879,

ment of said rent, in manner aforesaid, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN AUGUST, 1879,
Hugh McDonald, a Scotch resident of the West Side, gave Trask a bill of \$50 for rent to collect from a man named John Furse, living at 367 West Jackson street. John P. Horr, the Constable, was employed to do the work, and he transferred the responsibility to Miles Martin and Abner Underwood. The quartet succeeded in getting \$53 from Furse, but, McDonald never got but \$5 of the amount. Trask shirked responsibility in the premises, of course, and Mr. McDonald never got another cent.

That capitalist, Harry M. Cook, used to board with Mr. Dempster, when he was proprietor of the La Pierre House, last winter, and Mr. Dempster would be pleased if the capitalist would settle a little bill for some seven or eight weeks' board. Mr. Dempster is on his way to Scotland, but the cash can be sent by draft, and will be appreciated. Trask took Cook in some four years ago, when he came here after having traveled with a circus. The capitalist was then what might be termed "broke," and Trask she terred him in his office. In November or December last Cook and Trask quarreled. Mr. J. J. Badenoch, of No. 109 West Washington street, had just recovered a judgment of \$700 before Judge McAllister in the Circuit Court in a replevin suit against Trask, besides receiving a judgment for the return of property, which amounted to some \$2,500 more. Mr. Badenoch, and, for a consideration, proposed to give away Trask's method of doing business, and inform him how he could collect his judgment in full. He said that Trask had anticipated Mr. Badenoch's judgment, and had put his property out of his hands by bill of sale, recorded, made to the capitalist, Cook. Cook in return made a chattel mortgage, to Mrs. Roberts to cover the same property. This Mrs. Roberts was the wife of an employé of Trask. Cook then represented himself as being in a destitute condition. It was winter, his clothes were thin, and he needed shelter, and he

COMESTIF SEQUEL. COMES THE SEQUEL.

A month or so after this a lady named Ada Armstrong, a boarder at the La Pierre House, went to Mr. Badenoch with an order from Cook for the watch. She said that the jewelry was hers and that Cook had surreptitiously abstracted it from her trunk. She was snown the watch, recognized it as her own, and Mr. Badenoch told her she could have it without charge by proving her property and having Cook prosecuted for larceny. A few days after this lady's sister came into the office and said that they were going to put Cook through. Mr. Badenoch has not seen them or heard from them since. He still has the watch, which the capitalist Cook has falled to redeem.

The Kearney family, living at No. 196 West Lake street, third floor, also execrate Trask for his nefarious transactions. Fortunately for the family the head of it is still alive,—a stout, brawny, simple-minded man, able to protect himself, as far as muscalar power goes, from al intruders. Something like a year are Mrs.

A COMMUNIST YELL. of her husband, rented the second and third floors of No. 196, which building was then controlled by Trask. The previous occupant was a Mrs. Sweeney, whom Trask had supplied with \$200 worth of furniture, and she signed the mortgage. Trask easily induced Mrs. Kearney to take this furniture, and she signed the mortgage. Now Mrs. K. is unable to read or write, and she was easily invelgied into signing whatever document Trask placed before her. She only knew that she was to pay him \$5 per month for an indefinit length of time as payment for the furniture. In this manner she paid \$8.8, sometimes to the time as payment for the furniture. In this manner she paid \$8.8, sometimes to the time as payment for the furniture and to give him a bonus of \$35, and this he also refused. Subsequently \$50 more was offered and refused. Then she told him to forcelose, and he presented a list calling for articles that she had never seen, and not only that, but for every article she brought into the house with her, articles that she purchased ten, twenty, and even twenty-five years before in Wisconsin Fingly, Constable Underwood foreclosed the mortgage, and every article belonging to Trask was turned over to him willingly. As the mortgage, and every article belonging to Trask was turned over to him willingly. As the mortgage, and every article belonging to Trask was turned over to him willingly. As the mortgage, and every article belonging to Trask was turned over to him willingly. As the mortgage, and every article belonging to Trask was the mortgage and severy article with the house, Mr. Kearney was compelled to protect himself by taking out a writ of replevin for his own goods before Justice Matson. He further protected himself and property by throwing Cook down stairs in the face of a party led by him to secure possession. Trask showed his trickery by various 3 justice-court suits. The Kearneys were highly indignant, especially so from the fact that Mr. Kearney was yietimized out of about \$1,000 some few years before, of which had The Socialists Indignate Over the Ouster of Stauber,

And Raise Money to Help Him Contest the Seat,

To Which He Had No Legal Claim.

The Communists of the Fourteenth and other wards of the city met at Aurora Turner-Hall last evening to express their indigna-tion over the action of the Council Monday evening in declaring that J. J. McGrath had been elected to the seat held for the past two years by Stauber.
The hall was well filled, a few ladies being

sprinkled in the mass, and the meeting was called to order by selecting Charles Williams, a beardless youth of the Eighteenth Ward, as Chairman.

Harry Rubens was the first speaker, and

his reference to the judges of election in the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, where all the trouble was, brought out such expressions as "Hang them," showing very clearly that the feeling of the audience was

clearly that the feeling of the audience was anything else than pacific.

Aid. Meier was the next speaker, and, as he was glorying over the freedom and blood-purchased liberty of the country, some fellow in the rear of the hall made an unfriendly remark about Stauber, which was the signal for a general uprising and a rush for the door. Calls for a rope, and such expressions as "Hang him?" were freely made, and a row was imminent. Quiet was finally restored, however, without hanging anybody, and the speaker proceeded to go over his speeches in the Council on the same subject, and to impress upon his hearers the idea that no dependence could be put in the old parties. He closed with the rather UNCOMPLIMENTARY REMARK

UNCOMPLIMENTARY REMARK
that in the past his auditors had been bought
up with beer or whisky, and dressed up like
monkeys, and marched to the poils and
voted, which seemed to touch a popular

Mr. Prendergast, ex-Ald. Stauber's attorney, was the next to advertise himself. He, too, repeated his old speeches, but his language was rather temperate compared with the former speakers.

The Chair then announced that a collection would be taken to next the hall rent, but sub-

The Chair then announced that a collection would be taken to pay the hall rent, but subsequently corrected himself by stating that the money was wanted to pay the expenses of contesting McGrath's seat. The passing of the hat was not on the program, and the effect was to drive at least a third of the audience out of the hall. About \$30 was realized.

Next came the resolutions, which had been prepared by some of the speakers, and, notwithstanding their slanderous and blood-thirsty nature, they were adopted with a hurrah. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, most emphatically protest against the outrageous fraud committed by the Common Council in unsenting Frank A. Stauber as Alderman of this ward to make room for a convicted thief, McGrath.

[Mr. McGrath was never convicted of any

[Mr. McGrath was never convicted of any Alr. McGrath was never convicted of any crime or malfeasance.—Ep.]

Resolved, That we hold both Democratic and Republican politicians responsible for this violation of the ballot-bex, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to make such outrages impossible in the future,—we will do this peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.

T. J. MORGAN was introduced as the next orator. He talked

was introduced as the next orator. He talked about righting wrongs with muskets, etc., and was loudly applauded.
Paul Grottkau followed with a diatribe against the "capitalistic press," and he was followed by more resolutions, which were adopted with a howl. The first resolution urged Stauber to contest McGrath's seat, and pledged him that the meeting would pay the expenses, and the second one was as follows;
Resolved, That we march from this hall as a body to the session of the Common Council to be held on Aug. 2. at 7:30 p. m., to protest against the action which gave McGrath a seat as Alderman of the Faurteenth Ward in the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

The next and last speech of indignation—was by Mr. Stauber, who said that if the thieves in the Council had worked as hard for him as they had against him, he could never have looked into a glass without thinking he saw a thief. On the whole, he was glad that things had turned out as they had, and he felt thankful to those who had voted against him, but he wanted those present to help him get his seat.

against him, but he wanted those present to help him get his seat.

The meeting was kept up until quite a late hour, and was far more decorous than had been anticipated. It was noisy and demonstrative at times, and having been gotten up for this purpose,—to raise money to help Stauber in his contest, and advertise some of the unknown—may be said to have been a the unknown,-may be said to have been

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

damages.

Horace Foster filed a bill against Helen Robb personally, and as administrator of the estate of Adam L. Robb, deceased, and Benjamin E. Gallup, trustee, asking for a receiver and the foreclosure of a trust deed for \$1,500 on the E. ½ of Square 104, in the Village of Maywood.

William B. White filed a petition asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of \$279 on the Church of the Nativity. Proceedings of the Third Day's Session of the Convention.
The third day's session of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association opened yesterday morning at the Palmer House club-room, with a large attendance. A new American flag, bearing the name of the convention, had been stretched across State street, and served to swell the audience by attracting the attention of outsiders, who were cordially invited to attend. The first item on the morning's program was a paper on the subject of "The Causes of Confusion in Books of Account, and the

of Confusion in Books of Account, and the Devices Employed to Ceneeal Embezzlements, Gleaned from the Experience of a Public Accountant, "read by Charles J. Bishop, consulting accountant, of this city. The paper proved very interesting and instructive, and Mr. Bishop gave many valuable hints to embryo bookkeepers. He held that the best system of bookkeeping was the double-entry system, as it was easier to detect irregularities in it than in other methods. Several instances of the detection of embezzlement were given.

He was followed by Prof. Frank Goodman, of Nashville, Tenn., with a lesson on "Business Correspondence." Dr. J. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., then answered the question, "What Is Standard Bookkeeping?" in a very satisfactory manner. Prof. F. G. Susbridge, of this city, spoke on "The German Language as Related to Commercial Education," and Prof. H. A. Hutson, also of Chicago, gave his views on "The Best Form of Commission Sales Book." The Convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

their removal to the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, preferring the junction of the Uncompangre and Gunnison Rivers. Chief Guere, who has opposed the removal from the first, expressed himself as willing to surrender the mountains to the whites, but unwilling to give up the lands along the rivers.

An opportunity was yesterday offered by the Commissioners for the Indians to sign the ratification of the agreement made in Washington last winter by Ouray and others, to which not a single Indian responded, nor was Ouray, when questioned on the subject, able to give the name of a single Indian who had expressed a willingness to sign the treaty.

The Commissioners addressed the Chiefs of commission Sales Book." The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

puring the intermission
the delegates spent considerable time in the
reception parlor in examining the superb
penwork of Prof. D. T. Ames, editor of the
Penman's Journal, of New York City.
The gentleman has a large specimen-book
filled with the originals of the work he has
turned out in the shape of diplomas, cards,
and landscapes, and many of the latter can
hardly be distinguished from steel-engraving. The piece which attracted the most attention was a drawing of a \$5 note, which
is pronounced the best counterfelt ever
seen. The Professor also has a counterfelt
presentment of Gen. Garfield, the next President, surrounded by some elaborate penwork; this piece has been photo-lithographed. The parlor is always open, and
Prof. Ames would be glad to have the public
call and see what wonders can be wrought
with a pen. There were also some specimens
of plain business writing from Bryant's College, of this city.

REASSEMBLING AT TWO O'CLOCK,
Prof. Theodore A. Frey, of Chicago, conducted a Jesson on "Phonography." The had expressed a willingness to sign the treaty.

The Commissioners addressed the Chiefs, informing them that the treaty in the present shape was the only terms on which the question could be settled, and they must accept it or nothing.

At the suggestion of Ouray the Indians were given until to-morrow to determine their action. Commissioner Meers, in reply to a question of Chiefs as to what the Colorado people think of the removal, said they could accept that treaty or not; the people of Colorado were fully determined that the Utes must go, and that he was afraid if they didn't accept the treaty in its present shape with the payment of SCO,000 and land in severalty, they would be compelled to go, and lose everything.

It will likely be considerable time before the treaty is signed.

REASSEMBLING AT TWO O'CLOCK,
Prof. Theodore A. Frey, of Chicago, conducted a lesson on "Phonography." The class in phonography from Bryant's College was present and gave exhibitions of writing and translation. It must be said the young gentlemen of the class outdid the young gentlemen of the last technology in the last read a distinguishing characteristic in every man's handwriting, and that it was impossible for a man to disguise his handwriting so that an expert could not detect it. The Professor gave excellent illustrations of his work on the blackboard. He was one of the experts who gave testimony in the Whittaker case as an expert in handwriting. He stated that this case was the most difficult one that had ever been brought to his notice, because of the scanty material offered. About 300 specimens of the cadets' writing and been put in his possession, together with the note of warning, and he gave a detailed account of his examination. He did not give a decision agreed in the main with that of the chief expert.

Prof. F. M. Ghoquill, of Zanesville, O.,

conducted a lesson on "Business Forms," after which Prof. G. F. Howe, of this city, read a paper on the subject of "The Labor Saved by the Use of Columnar Books of Account." Prof. E. M. Booth, a Chicago elocutionist, spoke on "The Voice as a Medium in Business Communication," and the exercises of the afternoon were brought to a close by Thomas E. Hill, author of Hill's Manual, of this city, who conducted a class drill in movements and exercises. The Convention then took a recess until 8 p. m.

A large audience assembled in the clubroom at the evening session. Many ladies and gentlemen of this city were present. Shortly before 9 o'clock

MR. HENRY S. MONROE,

MR. HENRY S. MONROE, a member of the Chicago Bar, was introduced, and proceeded to read a very interesting paper on "The Mission of a Business College, and Its Place Among Educational Institutions."

esting paper on "The Mission of a Business College, and Its Place Among Educational Institutions."

The speaker began by eulogizing education in its manifold forms, and pointed out its numberless advantages. He said that in the grammar school, high school, and college there was a certain branch of education wanting,—the business education. This could be found in the business college, which acted as a supplement to the regular institution of learning. The business education of to-day was far more complicated than that of fifty years ago. Those who had been in business for years had accustomed themselves to the great changes that have taken place, but the young man embarking in business needed a school in which he could learn to master the intricacies of mercantile pursuits. He held that education for business was as essential as education for the professions. He urged the gentiemen present whose occupation it was to mold the young idea for a business life to unite in giving to the mercantile world "solid men." At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Monroe was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks.

Some time was then spent in discussing matters of general interest to the Association, after which the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The program for to-day is an interesting one-to the Association. The morning session will be devoted to business, in the shape of election of officers, reports of committees, selection of place of next meeting, etc. At 11 o'clock the Association will visit the Board of Trade, and at 12 o'clock will be PHOTOGRAPHED.

In the afternoon there will be a carriage

PHOTOGRAPHED.

In the afternoon there will be a carriage drive and a trip on the lake, and a banquet in the evening at the Palmer House will bring the Convention to a close.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Leases of the School-Fund Prop-New Leases of the School-Fund Prop-erty-German Instruction.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, Presi-dent Hovne in the chair, and all the In-spectors present except Stone and Bartlett. Inspector Richberg, for the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, recommended the awarding of contracts for the Cottage Grove School amounting to \$42,621, and for the School amounting to \$42,621, and for the building at the corner of Kedzie avenue and Walnut street footing up \$43,979,

The recommendation was concurred in.
The same Committee recommended the awarding of a number of contracts for steamheating apparatus, calcimining, etc., and the Board concurred. COAL

Inspector Armstrong, from the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, recommended the letting of the following fuel contracts: Large and small egg, 2,000 tons, Ellsworth & Co., 85.88; range, 230 tons, Ellsworth & Co., 86.08; Briar Hill, 2,000 tons, Baker Bros., \$5.57; Indiana block, 1,000 tons, A. C. Brackebush & Co., \$3.75; Laurel Hill, 1,000 tons, W. P. Rend & Co., \$4.85; pine slabs, 100 cords, O. W. Goit & Co., \$4.50; maple, 15 cords, O. W. Goit & Co., \$7.50.

Inspector Curran stated that Brackebush would take off 5 per cent and Rend 25 cents a ton for cash.

would take off 5 per cent and Rend 25 cents a ton for cash.

Inspector Stiles said that no contracts were made by individuals until September or October, and hence he saw no necessity for the Board entering into any now.

Inspector English remarked that there was a combination, judging from the similarity of the bids, and he was in favor of smashing it. He moved to defer until the next meeting.

it. He moved to defer until the next meeting.

Inspector Richberg said there always had been a combination, and always would be. In his opinion coal would be bigher.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.
Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School-Fund Property, recommended that Crilly & Blair be authorized to deposit in Court the sum of \$2,500, or whatever amount may be required, pending a determination of the suit of William E. Chamberlin, one of the old lessees of the property at Halsted and Monroe, against Crilly & Blair, the present lessees, for compensation for certain improvements. This was recommended in order that Crilly & Blair can go ahead with their building. Concurred in.

LEASES OF SCHOOL-FUND PROPERTY.

LEASES OF SCHOOL-FUND PROPERTY. The same Inspector also submitted the fol-

LEASES OF SCHOOL-FUND PROPERTY.

The same Inspector also submitted the following:
Your Committee on School-Fund Property, having had under consideration the proposals for new leases of certain tenants in Block 142. School Section Addition, whose leases expired May 8, 1880, would respectfully report that they have considered the matter with great care and some length, and would recommend that new leases be granted to the following paties: Thomas G. Otis, Lots 32 and 34, for a term of fifty years from May 8, 1880, at an annual rental of \$4,320 for the first five years. [Rentai has been \$2,806.] George L. Otis, west one-third of Lots 1 and 2, for fifty years, an annual rental of \$2,806.] George L. Otis, west one-third of Lots 1 and 2, for fifty years, an annual rental of \$2,806.] George L. Otis, west one-third of Lots 1 and 2, for fifty years, an annual rental of \$2,806.] George L. Otis, the first five years. [Last rental was \$1,272.] Robert D. Sheppard, Lot 31, for fifty years, at annual rental of \$4,306.

J. E. Otis, E. 3 of Lots 1 and 2, for fifty years, at an annual rental of \$8,606 for the first five years. [Last rental was \$2,544.]

Your Committee have also considered favorably the exceptions taken by some of the tenants to several of the covenants contained in the lease now used by the Board, and, in view of the fact that said tenants have erected valuable buildings on said premises, your Committee have deemed it reasonable that the new leases should be changed in some respects to meet the views of the present tenants, who have occupied the premises for a long period and modified form of the present lease be given said tenants, the modification being the omission from the new lease of one of the covenants of forfeiture of the lease, the covenant sainst the use of the premises for certain purposes therein enumerated. In acceding to the request that the latter covenant be stricken out, your Committee have considered that the uses prohibited therein are substantially covered by another covenant in the lease, w

prohibiting the use of said premises for any purpose in violation of the laws of the United States, or this State, or of the ordinances of the city.

Your Committee, it will be observed, have recommended, in accordance with what seems to be a reasonable demand, leases for said premises for terms of fifty years, a longer period than has heretofore obtained, but we deem the furpovements so substantial as to justify our course in making an exception.

Inspector Keith submitted a minority report, in which he objected to the striking out of the clause in the lease prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Inspector English wanted action postponed but after some talk withdrew his motion.

Inspector Righler said the leases recommended would prove an "entering wedge," and result in the settlement of the trouble.

Inspector Keith stated that the new lease would not have in the old covenant in relation to the sale of the land or the purchase of the improvements. The term of fifty years was a compromise, and the parties were satisfied with it.

The recommendations were unanimously concurred in.

GERMAN.

Inspector Vocke presented the annual report of the Committee on German, in which was the following paragraph:

In spite of difficulties, the Committee finds itself in a position to report a most gratifying progress in the branch of study under its charge. At the beginning of the last theoly year German was taught in eighteen grammar schools. This number had been stationary for several years prior thereto, the Board having failled to introduce the study in any other schools since 1871. During the last year, however, the Board recognizing the importance of the study of German introduced the year, nowever, the board recognizing the importance of the study of German introduced the same, upon the prayer of the requisit number of parents, in the Pickard and Foster Schools, and since January isst the language has been taught in these schools with great spaces. During the schools year ending June 25, 1879, the highest number of pupis woo

DR. CLARI JOHNSON

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to 9,000,000 Bott This Syrup possess Varied Pro-It Stimulates the Ptysline in the which converts the Starch and Sa-food into glucose causes Wind and Southern of the for causes Wind and Southern of the for stomach. If the medicine is taken intely after eating the formulation

tely after cating the fermantate prevented. It are upon the Liver, it acts upon the Liver, it acts upon the Kidneys, it acts upon the Kidneys, it Regalates the Bowels, it Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous Process. It Promotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthess and Invite 1 to pens the pores of the skin and cuithy Perspiration, it pout to pens the bereditary taint or put to the pens of the skin and cuithy Perspiration, it neutralizes the hereditary taint or put to the pens of the skin and cuithy Ferspiration.

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ILLINOIS.

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Contest, por conte

Disease of the Stomach and Liv DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, it to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD STR restored me to perfect bealth and strength No. 20 Righth-st. CHAS, 30

An Excellent Remedy,
Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. Feb., 18

FYRUP for some time, and am perfectly saided the results. It Purifies the Blood. Restores Legalite. Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the ach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumattan and Bowels. Kidney Disease.

PEAR STA: This is to certify that your HI BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for H Complaint and Heart Disease than any other cine I ever used. It also cured one of my called Chills and Seprofuls. Third-Day Chills.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your is BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day after all other medicines had failed. Chills Cured. DEAR SIR- I find your INDIAN BLOUD a speedily cures Chills, and can recommended heat medicane in the country for Rassania Neuralgia.

All that It Is Recommended DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving you BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it walls mended to be, and advise anyone who my health to rive it a trial.

Chills Cured. DRAW SIR: My daughter had Chille months, and I tried almost everything effect until I commenced the use of the BLAOD SYRUP. As short trial of cured her. The Syrup has also great rest of my family, and I have had no using I have had your medicine in my how not be without it, and recommend its use the manuality.

ROSSANNAH LAY

Pain in the Back.

Dyspepsia and Indigestics

Bandwich, De Lab

Bandwich, De Lab

BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from year
has completely cured me of byspepsia. It
BLOOD is very completely cured me of byspepsia. It
BLOOD I was a second to be a second

Cure for Heart Precase.

Teutopolis, Effinghan Ca
DEAR STR; Your great INDIAN BLOOD et
the best medicine I ever used for Heart De
recommend it to all similarly afficted.

REN STAILE

Por Neuralgia.

Dank Sir: I was troubled with Neuralgia for we time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLO SYMLP, and am happy to say it has suitely grade and happy to say it has suitely grade.

Dyspepsia Cared.

Dyspepsia Cared.

Dyspepsia Cared.

Dyspepsia Cared.

Dyspepsia Cared.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used particular in the particu

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Ca. II.

DWAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOO

BYRUP has no equal for Constination, Sict. Head

Pain in the Bowels, and Chilis, and I can saving mend its use to suffering humanity.

Recommends it to all.

Aurora Kase Ca. It.
Aurora Kase Ca. It.
SLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results and I think is a good medicine to build up the system Benefits.
Would recommend it to all suffering from Design. Buckinghan. Kankakee Co.. Ill., Mar a DEAR Sin: I cheerfully testify that your fastly estated in Diana SLOOD SYROP gives universifiaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have it. I have used your medicine with the most still tory results, and can therefore recommend is all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sich Head.

Brockingbam, Kankakee Co. III., May R.
DEAR SHR: I was a great sufferer from Rhouse
and found no reited until I commenced
most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I
much relieved and benefited. I recommend out of
ANNA VIESSEAR

A Good Blood Puriser.
Wauconda Lake
DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAL
STRUP and have found, it usequaled as Bit
Ser, and take pleasure in recommending its

DEAR SIR: My danghter was a suffered pression of Menstruation, and after laborate this difficulty for more than a year, with the life of two physicians—one Allopathic and on the conditions and the suffered without relief, also a fair trial of medicines, among which was Dr. Jayme John and, running over your pumphied. My your remarks on the disease with the life of the life of

Pemale Weakness.

Pontiac Livingston County

Pontiac Livingston County

Preatly benefited by using your great life
BLOOD SYRUP. I am over To years of age, and
been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your

cine makes no feel like a young girl. I can

mend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BARRIT LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. S -

MORRISON PLUMMER & CO. S and M LANGUILLER & WILLER & Market at 10 Languiller & Co. S was Market at 10 Languiller & Co. S Washington Co. S Washington & Co. S Washingt

Stirring Address by Col. Anson S. Wood-The Democratic Party under Palse Colors.

On Wednesday evening last Col. Anson S. Wood delivered the following stirring address before a meeting of veteran soldiers at Utics, N. Y. It will be read with interest by all "the Boys in Blue," and with enthusiasm are the do not intend to march, with by those who do not intend to march with gray jackets under the Democratic banner of false pretenses.

of false preteness.

(o). Wood said:

Ever since the forced nuptials between the famous Keily lion and the inuocent Tilden lamb brought forth the unnatural offspring, a Union soldier at the head of a Democratic National ticket, the chemies of the Republican party have been loudly proclaiming in the streets and from the house-tops that the loyal veteran soldiers of the War for the preservation of the Union have all deserted their old camp and gone over in a body to the ranks of the coomy.

Let this large gathering of the veterans at Oneids County be sufficient answer to the first year canard of the Hancock boom, which, like the festive bumble bee, is biggest at birth. The aliged desertion of a militia Major-General, who shut his men up in a roundhouse and took to his legs during the Pittsburg riots, has so leated the imagination of our Democratic friends that they see moremen in buckram than lack Falstaff encountered in his famous march seroes Kendall Green to Justice Shallow's.

One saggestion to our boasting friends may not be amiss. Hard fighting wins more battles than silly brenging.

An nuclent Democrat told King Ahab that the dust of Samaria should suffice for handfuls for all the people he would bring against him. Abab, wiser than our modern Democratic editors, repided: "Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." And our friends on the other side will do well to wait until their candidate is elected before they proceed to divide the spoils.

The GREAT GOOD.

Bush to comgratulate you, Mr. President, and you, my friends and fellow-citizens, and spoilally you, my Democratic friends, upon Col Wood said:

ound pay of de off ties

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h & HES N BLOO slied with Loss Ap the Ston I won!

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IRE GREAT GOOD

lizely to come to the country by the remarkable changes wrought by repeated defeat in the minds of the Democratic party. In this good year of 1850, "the man on horseback" no longer brings to the pea ceful skunber of the Democratic statesmen horrid visions of a ruined country and an ensiaved people. The nomination of a professional soldier, unused to the ways of civil and political life, suggests to their becaimed imagination no danger to the Constitution, and bodes no civil to the country.

For many years the statesmen of the Democratic party have been mere

PROPHETS OF EVIL,

croaking from press and forum the speedy

PROPHETS OF EVIL,
croaking from press and forum the speedy
downfall of the Republic, because the party in
power put mere military heroes—not statesmen
—in the highest offices of the land.
These doieful knights of the dismal countehance, tired of defeat and hungry for office,
tainted with treason and allied to Rebells, have
suddenly taken a new departure. Having
thrown overhoard their old leaders, they cunningly bring to the front an old soldier of the,
regular army, in the vain hope that his blue
coat will prove a veritable ilon's skin to hide the
political donkeys beneath. Assuming that the
people are willfully ignorant of their true character, they hope to win under a borrowed tlag
what they have repentedly lost when sailing
under their own true colors.

It is now some weeks since Hampton nominated, Kelly-roared, gand Tilden wept, yet no one
has heard from Democratic press or ratification
meeting, from bar-room arguiters or curbstone
orator, a single word about aught except the
magnificence of the soldier candidate.

THEIR PET GHOST.

magnificence of the soldier candidate.

THEIR PETGHOST.

"Casarism," no longer needed to frighten independent voters with, has been allowed to gather his white sheet about him and steal off to the graveyard of buried Democratic humbugs. Even the "hard times," for so many elections heir chief attraction, has ceased to draw and no longer appears upon the bills. This favored year Democratic editors and orators have graciously consented not to hold the Republican party responsible for the famine in Irsiand, the pestilence in the Orient, and the earthquake in Peru. All their old battle-cries have jost their rallying power and been abandoned.

This blessed year their

WHOLE POLITICAL CAPITAL WHOLE POLITICAL CAPITAL

appears to be invested in a grand display of love and affection for the soldier. The sinister char-acter of this suddenly-inspired passion can be readily discovered by the way and manner it dis-

plays itself.

From this time forward no Republican flend intent upon gore can wave the bloody shirt in our bianched faces! Is not our candidate a soldier? Henceforth no harrowing memories of the part, when we sneered and scotled at Lincoln's "hirelings," and prayed for Rebel victories, can come back to mar our happiness or disturb our feasts. Our candidate is a soldier, and beneath the ample folds of his military cloak we intend to hide all our sins from the public gaze. Before this campaign is over, I hope some cunning artist will find canvas large enough whereon he can paint the big soldier in such immense protist will find canvas large enough whereon he can paint the big solder in such immense proportions that below and underneath himthrough the transparent thinness of this pretended love for the Union soldier—may be faithfully portrayed the past and present of the Democratic party. If the painting prove true to history, and faithfully record the facts, in the far background will be seen the

AUTHORS OF THE FOUL PLOT

AUTHORS OF THE FOUL PLOT to plant slavery upon the free soil of the West, and chief among these is English, of Indiana, the Vice-Presidential candidate, whose barrel awaits the tapping. In front of these will stand the worthes who stood upon street corners, in front of hotel bars and semi-public places during the dark and doubtful days of the War, and boasted of Renet prowess and rejoiced at Rebel victories. Still in front of these will be grouped the patriots who rathered at Chicago in 1884, and, while their candidate of to-day was trying to whip Rebels at the front treacherously attacked him on the flank and in the rear; that famous body of men who counsoled together how best to betruy the country, and hit upon the plan of deciaring the War for the Union a failure. Near by will be planted the Confederate flag, which & Soild South a few years ago followed just as zealously as it now follows the Democratic banner, and railying around it will be seen the whole band of martyrs who for four years have besieged the National Capitol and grept interplaces of trust and profit once held by Union Soidlers.

Union soldiers.

WAY UP IN FRONT
In solid column will stand the Rebel Brigadiers, whose votes control a Democratic Congress, and whose ranks will furnish Cabinet officers for the next Democratic President, if one ever should be elected. The painting will not be complete if the artist stops here. A place must be found for sketches of outrages which make the blood run cold,—outrages which have driven loyal men from their homes and made a South solid for the Democrate. It must show—clearly and plainly show—twenty years of steady and persistent effort on the part of the Democratic party to ruin the credit, hinder and impede the prosperity of the country, and prove to the world that revolutions do not go backward.

The picture may not be to the liking of our Democratic brethren, but it only feebly portrays the pokey and purposes of their party, and if they do not like it, let them quarred with their part and not with the artist.

As I listen to the

As I listen to the

CHEBERNG FOR GEN. HANCOCK

by Democratic crowds, and hear their eloquent
tributes to his manly and soldierly qualities, I
can but wonder if the War would not have
some ended had they been as ardent admirers
of Hancock in command of the grand old
Second Corps in the days of the War as they
profess they are to-day with Hancock in command of the Kelly Invincibles, the Hampton
buildozers, and the Tilden invalids. Had Democratic statesmen and leaders been as warmly in
favo of the Union soldier in 1823 as they profess
to be in 1830, the smoke of battle would never
have darkened the sky after Gettysburg, and
many bitter days of suffering been saved to
soldier and civilian.

any bitter days of suffering been saved to solder and eivilian.

HITTEIN FRARS AFTER

the great struggle for the life of the Nation is at excellent time for Democratic politicians to turn pariots and soldier worshipers. In 1894 the Espublicans nominated Abraham Lincoin, the great struggle for the life of the Nation is at excellent time for Democratic politicians to turn pariots and soldier worshipers. In 1894 the Espublicans nominated Abraham Lincoin, the great statesman and Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the loyal Democracy immediately rallied around the standard of a General fallure, mounted upon a platform of submission in 1885 the Republicans nominated the great cheftain of the War, and our kingle-loying friends rushed to the support of that most excellent gentlemas and stateman, who, a few weeks are assumed a stateman, who, a few weeks are assumed as a stateman, who, a few weeks are assumed as a stateman, who, a few weeks are assumed as a stateman, who, a few weeks are assumed as a stateman and funeral, he would promptly order the hearse.

Don't you recall the eloquent words in which you prayed for the soldier's defeat? Some of you were for the soldier's defeat? Some of your were for the soldier's defeat? Some of your west and for a New Jord's was cookerned, quite as effectail. Pete had been a slave, and sith the more of last few for the sold and provisions became mighty save, you were some in hunger and defeat burker. The thing proved a success, and th

nated Horace Greeley, whose greatest merit consisted in his thorough hatred for your party and its creed; but you hurrahed for him, you voted for him, and, when remisided that he was not a Democrat, you said again, "Anything to best Grant." You failed; the disguise was too thin; honest men in your party said the whole thing was a traud and a cheat, and hundreds of of them voted for the soldier. You stood condemned before the world as a party without principles, and possibly without brains.

IN 1878 YOU CHANGED FRONT.

The order must have been, "right inward face." You started out as reformers. The Republican party placed in nomination a brave soldier, a faithful Congressman, an efficient and successful Governor, with no spot or bienish on his name. You nominated "Tildon and reform." Is there a Kelly Democrat here to night? How often since has he prayed the Blessed Virgin, with penitential tears moistening his check, for forgiveness for the awful wickedness of that awful fraud and he? How many times since has faithfully promised that if forgiven for the sin of voting for Tilden he would never—no, never—weil, hardly ever—do so again.

The great farce failed, as all such frauds must ever fail. And

NOW COMES ANOTHER CONTEST.

No clarion call for reform starts into life the statesman of Cipher alley. No attempt is mude

No charion call for reform starts into life the statesman of Cipher alley. No attempt is made to right the alleged great wrong so much complained of, and so flexcely denounced. No eloquent plea for justice to the Great Defrauded. No earnest demand for higher political standards and better administration. You come with no life-long Democrat, with honored name and experienced statesmanship, whose service to your party and to the country in civil life entitles him to the support of the party and commends him to the people. You come with a professional soldier,—"a man on horseback,"—"ithout experience in civil affairs, and no political record fixing his position on the live questions of the day, and you ask the citizen and the soldier to leave their party and support this man in preference to the volunteer soldier, the tried Senator, the able Congressman, and experienced statesman whom the Republican party has placed in nomination.

WE WON'T DO IT.

The supreme impudence of the campaign of 1876 has been matched by the sublime audacity of the campaign of 1880. An old, willy, cunning, tricky politician playing the reformer was simply impudence personified. An whole Democratic party, Rebels and all, masquerading in a blue uniform, with an old soldier for a figure-head, is audacity intensified. And yet it was a great thing the Democratic party sought to accomplish at Cinetinati, and in part succeeded. They managed in hot haste to bury Tilden, and they thought they had put down the ghost of the bloody shirt. It is much too carly yet to determine which gave them the greater loy.

FOR FIFTERN YEARS

bloody shift. It is much too carly yet to determine which gave them the greater joy.

FOR FIFTEIN YEARS

not an election has been won by the Democratic party in the State of New York in which Samuel J. Tilden's money and Samuel J. Tilden's brains have not been the most potent factors. We shall presently see how well that party can plan and fight a battle after losing both.

And why were Tilden and Bayard, Thurman and Randall, Payne and Hendricks, put one side and Hanocock marched to the front? Why were a long line of tried and faithful Democratic statesmen sent to the rear, and the leadership intrusted to one who, like all regular-arnly officers, has pretended all his life to be a non-partisan, but nominally a Democrat? Was it because he represented in a greater degree the principles of the Democratic party than do the eminent statesmen named? No one is so silly as to answer yes.

The ASTUTE POLITICIANS of the party saw only defeat with an honest

of the party saw only defeat with an honest Democrat on an honest Democratic platform, or, in better words, a genuine Democrat on a genuine Democratic platform. The people must be deceived.

permoterate of an agenuine Democratic platform. The people must be deceived.

Thurman and State-rights would die "bornin." Tilden and reform is not only dead, but stinketh. Randall and a return of Rebels to power was liable to be indicted by a Pennsylvania Grand Jury as a public nuisance. Payne and his barrel was hopeful, but the spigot might run dry. Hendricks and his rag-baby would not live to reach the battery, and overboard they went, and the Bourbon mourners go about the streets wondering if it will ever seem natural to hurral for a Union soider.

A SOLDIER WAS NOMINATED at Cincinnati by the Democratic party because the Democratic leaders knew that without a blue coat to hide the general "cussedness" of their cause there was not the faintest hope of success. It is said that murder will out, and the committee to notify the nominee of his selection to be the standard-bearer of the party could not keep the secret. The old General was told it was not his brilliant lighting at Gettysburg, but his toadying to Rebels in New Orleans and Texas, that gave him the victory. "Your nomination," said Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Convention, in his letter officially notifying Gen. Hancock of his nomination, "was not made alone because in the midst of arms you illustrated the highest qualities of a soldier, but," as John W. Forney wrote in 1868, "because in New Orleans, where is at present stationed as the commanding officer of the Fifth Military District, he does not offend the taste or hurt the feelings of the people there by wearing the National uniform. Would it not south the sensitive feelings of the people there by wearing the National uniform. Would it not south the sensitive feelings of the people there by wearing the National uniform. Would it not south the sensitive feelings of the people there by wearing the National uniform. Would it not south the sensitive feelings of the people there by wearing the National uniform. Would it not south the sensitive feelings of the people there by wearing the National unifor

record, but with many honorable soars receive in its quarter of a century contest for freedom comes with James A. Garfield as its leader an bids you stand by it as it stood by you durin the War. the war.

It comes showing you in its admirable standard-bearer what free America can do for the humblest boy in the land.

Its candidate comes showing you, in his own personal history, what pluck and perseverence, industry and brains, under the inspiration of rec institutions, can do for the son of the humblest artisan in the country.

The Republican party comes in justice and in right to again meet and crush its ancient foe. God bless the old party and give it abundant victory!

ENGLISH. THE NEGRO-HATER.

ENGLISH, THE NEGRO-HATER.

Record of a Malignant Old Pro-Slavery Skinfilm.

Indianapoits Journal.

During his service in Congress Mr. English (the Democratic candidate for Vice-President) distinguished himself in two respects,—first, by his subserviency to the slave power, and, second, by his bitter hatred and abuse of the negro. These two things constituted about all the "principles" necessary for a Northern Democrat to have in those days, and Mr. English went the whole length of party fealty. He never made a speech nor cast a vote in Congress that he was not actuated by one or the other of these motives. The measure by which he is best known "the English bill," was an attempt to bribe the people of Kansas with a large donation of land to adopt a slavery Constitution. On Dec. 17, 1856, he made a speech in the House in which, speaking of the position of the Indiana Democrats, he said:

I trust I shall be pardoned for claiming to know more of their position than the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman, who attended none of their public meetings, has no sympathy or association with them, and, of course, must have received his information from others,—perhaps through a colored medium.

The word "colored" is italicized in the Globe, showing that Mr. English thought this a happy hit. He went on to say:

The other side ought to be the last men to accuse the Democratic party of Indiana with any desire to pander to the spirit of Abolitionism. They know, or ought to know, that in their own ranks were not only to be found Free-Sollers but Abolitionists. Yes, the lowest and most God-forskion, nigger-stealing Abolitionists were to be found in that State doiny battle against the National Democracy side by side with my colleague and the leaders of the Biack Republican party; and, I am sorry to add, of the Know-Nothing party also.

He then read, with approving comments, an extract from a Louisville paper, stating that the Rev. William Anderson, a colored Methodist class-leader and an Abolitionist, had been "arrested in his infam

that the Rev. William Anderson, a colored Methodist class-leader and an Abolitionist, had been "arrested in his infamous career," and proceeded:

Now, Mr. Speaker, this Rev. William Anderson was an aily of my colleague in the last canvass. [Laughter.] Like my colleague, he stumped a portion of Indiana, denouncing the Democratic party, saying that they were pro-slavery in belief and sentiment, and in favor of the extension of that institution. This same man made Abolition speeches in my own district. He is, I am told, as black as the ace of spades—a regular full-blooded negro not only in sentiment but in color. [Laughter.] . It is known to the country that on several occasions these Republicans—I mean the black ones—were sent to meet Gov. Willard when he was canvassing Indiana on broad National principles, which would be hold sound in any sound part of the United States.

Mr. Cumback—Did not Gov. Willard invited any speaker, black or white, to meet him? and did he not back out when the black one came?

Mr. English—If Gov. Willard ever invited any man to meet him, he always proved himself equal to the occasion, and he certuinly did not shrink from any contest with his political enemies which a gentleman might honorably engage in. If he backed out from an association on the stump with a negro, as I presume he did, it was no more than many of my colleague's associates would have done.

And this was Democratic statesmanship in the days when Mr. English was in Congress! On the 2d of May, 1850, he made a speech, which is printed in the Congressional Globe, in which he said:

The truth is, the free negro, as a general thing, is unfit to govern himself; and, under the most favorable circumstances, in free States, it is said that he has but three rounds in he ladder of his ambition,—to be a boss barber, have a banjo, and marry a white wife. The interior being we find him, the Almighty, for some wise purpose,—"He doeth all things well,"—seems to have designed him. A negro He made him, and it is not in the bound of the rig

what a noble conception of the rights of man! What a generous recognition of the great principle of human equality is this! We should like to know what Mr. English thinks of himself now, in the light of the fact that thousands and thousands of free negroes have become prosperous and wealthy. negroes have become prosperous and wealthy.

Does he still think that under the most favoring circumstances the negro "has but three
rounds in the ladder of his ambition,—to be a
boss barber, have a banjo, and marry a white
wife"? Again he said:

South gave situ their andeau injuryor. If was been shall as thorsed his propactly for the old order of things and a don'test to the state of the state

ould scarcely have gone to work in a more could scarcely have gone to work in a more haphazard fashion.

The managers of the Bradlaugh dispatch gave great offense to the country, for their attempt to render this man's admission to the House a question of "civil religious liberty" is too grotesque to impose upon any one. It is not Bradlaugh's "religion" that is objected to, but his infamous teachings in his two notorious pamphiets called "The Fruits of Philosophy," for which he was indicated by a Grand Jury, and escaped punishment on a legal technicality. Mr. Gladstone, however, was not satisfied till he had appeared as the friend and champion of Bradlaugh.

however, was not satisfied till he had appeared as the friend and champion of Bradlaugh.

He had already given deep offense to his Scotch non-conformist supporters by his appointment of a Roman Catholic to the post of Viceroy in India. Last week he rendered the breech still wider by intimating that the Burials bills (making churchyards free to nearly all sects) could be shelved until "more serious matter" were disposed of. Thus one section after another of the clauses which restored him to power has already been offended and estranged.

But the greatest blunder of all is the Irish Land bill. Apart from the principles of the measure, which has alarmed all classes who have property at stake, every step connected with the bill has been a mistaken one. It did not satisfy the Parnellites, and it had the immediate effect of turning back English capital from Ireland. And now it happens that the very cause assigned by Mr. Gladstone for the productaon of the bill does not exist. He confounded "ejectments" with "evictions" in the official returns.

It is proved by the official returns that in Donegal there were but seventeen evictions in 1879, only six of which were at the suits of landlords. The money-lenders and tradesmen are the chief evicters, and the same state of affairs is shown to exist in other counties. All this knocks the bottom clean out of the bill. It cannot be dropped, and it cannot be carried.

Mr. Gladstone has but one hope before him—that somehow or other the time will be time for reflection. Among his followers reflection will speedily lead to one conclusion—that the sooner they get a new leader the better.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Buildozing Openly Advocated.
Let every voter of Illinois read the following article from the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche of July 11, 1880, and then ask himself if he is prepared to intrust the Democratic

ing article from the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche of July 11, 1880, and then ask himself if he is prepared to intrust the Democratic party with power:

A CORRESPONDENT WHO GOES FOR THE "HOSTILE" ELEMENT.

JULY 10, 1880.—Editor Avalanche: I can congratulate you upon your return to your old correct position in politics again, the only position in which an independent paper is to be tolerated in the South, that of battling for the supremacy of the Democratic party. That party recognized arrights of property in our slaves, sympathized with us in the late War, and has steadily fought with us against any reconstruction in which the negro was recognized, and we of the South were base ingrates indeed if we were not devoted to its triumph.

The fact is, before we can expect the prosperity of the good old days before the War in the South, we must have the same homogenity of public sentiment. As regards questions relating to the negro, we must have but one party, and that the Democratic party. White men who daws to avow themselves here as Republicans should be promptly branded as the bitter and malignant enemies of the South. The name of every Northern man who, like Eaton and Bigelow, presume in this community to aspire to office through Republican votes, should be saturated with steach. We can spare all such, and would caution such as these who think of coming South to be careful to keep away.

You, Mr. Editor, must hang out again your small-pox flags and rid our community of such vermin.

You may think me a little bold in using such language upon the anniversary of our flight from the yellow-fever in 1879. The North, to be sure, sent us some money, but we scorn the imputation of beggary. The North but returned a little of the money it stole from us during the War.

No, sir, we must put an end forever to this shameless effrontery of Northern men or Republicans aspiring to office in the South. They must keep back seats, and very quiet cores, or get out.

I was glad to see you let your correspondent loose upon that blatant Ra

I don't allow myself to be annoyed by worrying over the possibility of that pestiferous Ed Shaw's being elected. We have a thousand good and true men whose brave ballots will be found equal to those of 5,000 vile Radicals.

Southern Democrat. Though the writer of this above article expresses his own views, "Southern Democrat? is a general term applicable to the controlling element of the party. Democracy is still the enemy of the colored man's rights. Give that party power, and they will set us back forty years on the scale of progress.

In the face of such concessions as to the "true inwardness" of the party, the nomination of Hancock is a cowardly mask. "Southern Democrat" assures us that his party has the count and proposes to exercise it. "As for the negroes, let them amuse themselves, if they will, by voting the Radical ticket. We have the count." Again he says, "We have a thousand good and true men whose brave ballots will be found equal to those of 5,000 vile Radicals."

THE GREAT CONTEST.

The Difference Hei ween the Two Great Parties - Garfield's Superiority Over Hancock.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, July 25.—It does not seem possible that the American people can be so blinded as to consent that this Government shall pass into the hands or under the control of the party who so recently attempted its overthrow by force of arms, destroying the lives of our people and loading us with a burdensome debt. We were told we had no right to coerce a State or even to attempt to enforce the laws, but "to let them alone." We answered that we did not desire to injure the South or destroy their property, but to save our homes the Government must be

We answered that we did not desire to injure the South or destroy their property, but to save our homes the Government must be sustained and the National Union preserved, for without government we had no security. Our constitutionally-elected President was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws that the Democrats themselves had made and themselves sworn to support. Who overthrew slavery, the pet institution of the South? The Democrats brought it upon themselves, Judge Douglas put the question to Abraham Lincoln when they were canvassing the State of Illinois for the United States Senatorship if he would return a fugitive slave? Lincoln replied that, while the Fugitive Slave law was the law of the land he would obey it. After becoming our President he said he would save the Union if possible with or without slavery, but the Union must be preserved.

The All-Wise Ruler of Nations permitted our armies to be defeated; the North was in distress, but not in despair. The War must go on, and it did, until necessity compelled the abolition of slavery to save the Union, Lincoln all the time holding out the wand of peace, assuring them they should retain every right to which they were entitled under the Constitution if they would lay down their arms.

Now, who ever heard a Republican say, "You can't keep those States in the Union"? Who declared the War a failure? Who discouraged enlistments of soldiers? Who said our Treasury-notes would never elect another President of these United States? Who said republican government or a government of the people was a failure, and that we would have a monarchy in its place?

Who says to-day that the Republicans are for a centralized Government at Washington that will overthrow State-rights? Who said all the time that we could not return to a specie basis for our money? Who ever talked in public and private everywhere these things but traitors who called themselves Democrats?

Thank God, there were some Democrats who loved their country and stood by it, like Stephen A. Douglia

all proved, under God. successful. securing them prosperity and well-secured, peaceful homes?

That they are the same, the records of Congress show. They would make treason honorable, and if they had the power would pension ex-Rebel soldiers, pay their War debts, giving to the saviors of our country the back seats in all our Government affairs. The Republican party and its patriotic leaders seem to be hated by the Democratic party, except those who were true to their country in the time of the Rebellion. Many Republicans were disappointed because Gen. Grant was not nominated at the Chicago Convention, believing that with him for our standard-bearer the success of the party was sure, while others as honestly believed his nomination, on account of the third term, would be a mistake, believing it would establish a bad precedent, and give more force to the charge of the Democrats that we were for a stronger centralized Government that would overthrow State-rights, thus endangering our success.

The same unseen, overruling power that has guided our destinies and guarded our Ship of State unexpectedly caused the lot to fall upon Gen. James A. Garfield, in whom seems to be all the qualifications the people need for their President, viz., honesty, capability, integrity.

He was self-educated—i. e., by his own industry. From canal-boy to wood-chopper, like our own Lincoin, he earned his broad and the means for an education. He has risen to the highest office in the girt of his State. Every position in life to which he has been called he has honorably filled. His record as a soldier and General in the army shines with brilliant lustre for ability and bravery. As a statesman he has few equals. Where can the man be found better qualified for the Presidential office?

We say, stand by James A. Garfield. Like Lincoln, he sprang from and is one of the people. Knowing what it is to toil for bread, he is in full sympathy with all the industrial classes of our people,—the workingman's friend. Then let the axes of our pineries an

The New Parliament. The New Parliament.

In his work, "The New Parliament," just issued, Mr. Saunders classifies the members as follows: Merchants, manufacturers, mine-owners, etc., 196; ship-owners, 62; lawyers, 125; army, 22; navy, 24; diplomatists, 8; chairman railway companies, 11; journalists, 15; civil and agricultural engineers, 10; baukers, 16; tenaut farmors, 5; university professors, 3; brewers and wine merchants, 13; labor, 2; member Royal Academy (Scotland), 1; medical professors, 5; civil and military tutor, 1; Presbyterian minister, 1; ex-Dissenting minister, 1; ex-Dissenting minister, 1; ex-dergyman Established Church, 2; country 'squires, magistrates, deputy lieutenants, sons of poers, barnets, etc., 125. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE HERANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-firth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sts.

State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 98 West Madisou-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 790 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 61 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—H. TO L.: CALL AT POST-OFFICE LOST AND FOUND.

Tor letter early this afternoon.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A SUM Of money on July Iz near Graceland Cemetery, which the owner can have by applying at 140 Garbaldists. Saturday and Sunday.

LOST—EITHER ON MILWAUKEE-AV. OR North Halisted-st., on the evening of July 28, a large black cashinere shawl. A reward will be paid for its return to HESLER'S Photograph Gallery, 28 State-st.

LOST—SKYE-BLUE TERRIER WITH COLLAR I—marked "To m G. Collins. Chicago." Return same to Box Office haverly's Theatre and receive reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING IN THE BALLONG THE HALIST CONTAINING IN THE BALLONG THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

INVESTORS—YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO the present offer of the Trail Creek Tunnel Com-The present offer of the Trail Creek Tunder Company.

I DANS MADE ON IMPROVED FARM AND CITY property at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN W. HOUSTON, Room M. 78 Manroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHINGRY, Warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. J. OWEN, 81 La Salie-st. Room 28.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WIFE-out removal. PARILY, 131 West Mouroe-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. TO LOAN-2.00. 2.50. AND 33.00 AT 7 PER CENT on improved Chicago property. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44. Washington-st., Room it.

WANTED-A LOAN OF \$10,000 ON AN IMPROVED une office.

12 PER CENT!-CAPITALISTS DESIRING TO place money at 10 to 12 per cent on improved farms address H. M. JEWETT, Attorney, Huron, Dakots.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE OF JOHN MITCHELL, IR and US Rast Washington-st-Horses, carriages, buggies and harness, new and second-hand, at private saic, and bottom prices. Liberal cash advances.

A T 58 WEST MADISON-ST. A GOOD ASSORTment of carriages, buggies, phaetons, Surryes, etc., at low prices. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE-SORREL PONY, CANOPY-TOP phaeton, and barness; pony is sound and gentle, broken to saddle and larrness, suitable for lady or child. Address I. IZ, Tribune office. STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COM-pany, 200 to 36 Randolph-st. They have the fluest warehouse and best facilities for storing your furni-ture, planos, merchandise, etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances. advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 76, 78, AND 80
East Van Baren-st.; established 1875; permanent
and reliable; storage of furniture; advances made.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRY, 16: West Monroe-st. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD GAS AND piumbing establishment; capital £,000. Address Ms, Tribune odice.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,300 FOR HALF-interest in an established business capable of large expansion; will not this year over E.Gu. References required. Address Ms, Tribune office.

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I DESIRE TO EXUHANGE A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of uninsproved. A fixed property, improved or uninsproved. House is a large double house, beautifully situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city, stable, large to the fixed by the stable, large to the stable. Hence A HERSEY, COST (CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL, BR PAID FOR CAST-OFF A COUNTING AS GELDER'S, ITD State-st. Cold No. 841. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established Isil.

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THE UNION FURNITURE CO. 56 AND 36 WEST Madison-st. sei sil kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; casy terms.

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CITY BEAL ESTATE.

The second secon

J. W. PARLIN, FOR SALE—LARGE CENTRAL BUSINESS LYPS; ingre-lots for factories, with shipping facilities, GEO. M. HIGGINSON, He Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ERTATE BY WM. B. F. GUILD, exceptor, a tract of about 64 agree of land on Forty-fitth-st., between the Grand and Draxel boulevards; also about 30 feet, fronting east on Cottage Grove-sw, near Thirty-third-st. Inquire of A. E. GUILD, Jr., 32 Dearborn-st.

of A. E. GUILD, Jr., 20 Dearborn-St.

FOR SALE—3 OR SONIO, POLK-ST., NEAR State; alley on side and rear; is a very desirable lot for manufacturing purposes. J. H. KEELEK, 185 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WEST SIDE RESIDENCE (double lot, 3-story house, with bath, w. c., and barn; will make two line flats with lot for another house; street pawed; one block from 3 lines of horse-cars. J. C. MAGILL, 83 Washington-st. horse-cars. J. C. MAGILL, S: Washington-st.
FOR SALE-\$550 EACH-FINE LOTS, REALLY
worth \$600, near corner of Belden and Seminary
are (Fabius-st.). Apply at No. E5 Clark-st., Room II,
FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV, PROPERTY AT A
great sacrifice-\$1,300 cash (if taken immediately)
will buy lots II and II, \$0x180; front cast on Indianaav., between Forty-minth and Fiftieth-sta.; horsecars, lake water, sirest macadamised. Hurry up, if
you want them. 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE-ROX40 FERT ON LAKE-AV., NORTH of Kenwood depot, running back to Ill. Cent. R. R., very cheap. MATSON HILL, & Washington-st. COUNTRY BRAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-SPLENDID FARMS 40 TO 45 MILES
of Chicago. Forced sales of farms. To save the
owners from great loss by the foreclosure of mortgags. I offer six good improved farms at \$5 an arreone of 280 acres joining a depot. I offer twenty other
farms, very cheap, among them the finest farm in the
country, 380 acres, rich, dry rolling land, five miles of
Crown Point, highly cuitivated, \$12,000 in improvemagls. All of these farms are knest quality of land,
convenient to schools, churches, and market. At the
prices as an investment better than money at 10 per
cent interest. W. A. CLIARK, Agent, Crown Point,
Laks County, Indians.

Tos a Alle-OR TRADE-20 ACRES IN JOHNvalued at 150 per serve. Will trade on general stook of
merchandise. Correspondence solicited. Address
P. Coleta, Whitesides County, Ill.

KEAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—A COTTAGE WORTH 2000 OR INSS., south of Kinzie-at or east of Dearborn. We have several customers for such a house. E. SLOSSUN & CO., 15 La Salle-at.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-AT A BARGAIN-S-STORY MARRIE-front house, all modern improvements, corner Frairie-av, and Thirty-second-st. Apply at 180 Dear-sorn-st, in bank.

Miscellaneous. To rent-by turner & bond, 102 Washington-st. West Adams-st, two-story and basement brick, three rooms deep, with all modern conventences; has just been painted and calcimined from top to bottom; large lot and brick barn. No. 1568 Wabash-aw, a three-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood.

No. 384 Milwankee-aw, store 25x70; has just been put in perfect order; low rent.

TO RENT-ROOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY.
Every convenience. 4M Wabash-av. To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen; No. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 1%

West Side.

To RENT-UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN VERY desirable location on West Washington-st., near Wood, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, with no children, preferred; rent &w permonth; will be partially furnished for same rent, if desired. References required. Apply at 4 Park-av., down-stairs.

TILSCOLURGE AND ROOM IN building corner Clark and Twelfus-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Phillips Manny. Co., Fisk and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
on the North or West Side a nicely furnished room, with or without board. Address M & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND-STORY
front room on Wabash or Michigan-av., to use during the parade, Aug. 17. Address M & Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FLAT, OR ONE or two rooms, furnished, in private family, between Eric, Oak, North Clark-sts, and the lake. Apply at C. H. SIACK'S Cashior's desk, corner of North Clark and Superior-sts.

5outh Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—BOOMS, WITH OR WITH-accommodations.

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7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms, with board, \$4 to 56 per week; without board, \$2 to \$4.

Hotels. CLARENCE HOUSE, COENER OF STATE AND Harrison-sta, four blocks south of Palmer—Board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from \$2 to \$12; also roums rented without board.

and room per day, 31.51 to 32; per week, from 35 to 512; also rooms reniced without board.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, THIBUNE BLOCK—THE forms are strongered by the stronger from the contact of the per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, ITS STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE Palmer HOUSE)—31.53 and 21 per day; 25 to 25 per week; day board, 34.

Country.

Country.

Country.

Country.

Country is the stronger for the summer, or those wishing a quiet home for the summer, or those who may desire to spend a day or more on the bunks of this beautiful lake. Good boats, fine isbing and hunting in the seasons. Shady groves, cool bracing air, and all the attractions of invigorating country fire, without any of the drawbacks incident to popular watering places. Conveyance to und from H. R. Station when notified. Take C. & N. W. R. R. to Barringson Station. Only 20 miles from Chicago. Address F. Willard FOX, Lake Zurich, Ill.

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BOARD - ROOM. BREAKFAST. AND TEA
wanted in a strictly private family, society people,
by a gentieman just arrived in the city. Highest city
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FOR upwards of forty years these superb instruments have retained their position at the head of moderate priced pianos.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

TYON & HEALY PIANOS—

I YON & HEALY PIANOS—

I S. G. Pratt, the eminent plantst and composer, thus expresses himself concerning their well-known merits. I con tratulate you upon the great and well-merited success of the Lyon-loady Plano, which, to my mind, is unquestionably the best small plano I have met with, et. her in this country or Europe. Had I not examined and thoroughly tested this plano, to could scarcely believe it possible that such a superb quality of tone could be produced in such a limited space and for so small an amount of money.

IYON & HEALY.

PARE CHANCE—CHICKERING PIANO—IM-mense sacrice—grand square full carved Chickering plano, will be sold without regard to cost or value; no offer refused; elegant upright plano size, cost size. Call at 730 West Masison-st.

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\$200 BUYS AN ELEGANT NEW PIANO—

BTATE AND MONROE-STS.

D200 HUYS AN ELEGANT NEW PIANOp200 Terms, flu cash and flu monthly; fully walranted. ADAM SHARP, 776 West Madison-st., corner Morgan;

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS, INCLUDING
the famous Decker Bros., Halnes, Mathushek, and Story & Camp pianos, and Estey organs. We
have decided to self during the next of days on terms
so easy and prices so low that all can purchase. Organs
at \$6 and pianos at \$10 monthly payments.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 100 State-st.

A PARTY FAMILIAR WITH PRESERVING turtle, fish, shrimps, ducks, etc., wants to meet one or more gentlemen who will furnish \$5,000 to take advantage of u chance to procure and save immense quantities at a very small cost; a fortune can be made in a short time. Call at \$4 washington-st., thoom 4, for one week; office hours 3 to 12 and 2 to 5. BOOM 4, for one week; office hours y to 12 and z to 0.

DUSINESS CHANCE—A MONOPOLY OF A PATent lifthographic printing and publishing nature;
will pay handsomely the right kind of a man who
can command \$1.300. Address 19, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A NEW AND CLEAN STOCK OF
hardware, stoves, and tinware; also a set of new
tinners' tools and machines. Best of reasons for selling. Good opening for right kind of man. Address
Box 45, Iroquois, III.

WANTED-MALE MELP. Bookkeepers, Clerke, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO WORK
grooter; must have experience and comrecommended; not afraid to work. Address 756 recommended; not afraid to work. Address 75 West Van Buren-st.
War Buren-st.
War Street First-Cl. ASS FURNITURE SALES man; a permanent position; must be a sober and pushing man. Address, with reference and where must employed, M. 85, Tribune office.

MANTED—A GENERAL WORKMAN ABLE
to rule, forward, and finish; can find steady
work and fair wages. Lumberman Steam-Printing
Company, Stillwater, Minn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMMERA
at once; steady job, D. PANCE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MOLDERS—THE
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. will campley for
8 good molders at Louisville, it application is made as
once. Good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODWORK—
er or gear maker. Address Morrison Carriage
Works, Morrison, Ill., or call at 167 Lake-st. for parliculars. Works, Morrison, ill., or call as 187 Lake-st. for particulars.

WANTED—RIGHT BRIDGE-CARPENTERS AT canal look bridge, just south of Ashiand-av. bridge; take Blue Island-av. cers to Treamy-secondst. Apply at job. SHEHAN & HEWSON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UNDERWEAS cutter, at manufacturing department of HAST BROS. 185 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OARRIAGE TRIMMER. Call at No. 51 State-st. immediately.

WANTED—MAN OF TEMPERATE HABITS and used to aswing mouldings; one competent can apply to FULLAM, kineteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED. PRACTICAL mattress—maker, Fernancat employment for Structuress—maker, Fernancat employment for Structuress—maker, Fernancat employment for Structuress—maker, Fernancat employment for Structuress—maker, Vermancat employment for Structuress—maker employment for S

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE EXPRESS
ward, must live on West Bide, near May-st.
Address M 55, Tribune office.

WANTED-500 RAIL-ROAD LA SORERS FOR THE Black Hills extension in Dakota; wages, \$1.75 per day; board \$1.50 per week; also \$20 for Wissonsin at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; but for Hillinois; 100 mea for furnace work in Michigan at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; free fare to all places; 25 farm hands; 100 for limber yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26 South Water-st. W ANTED—LABORRES—L000 MEN FOR RAIL roads in Dakota. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illimois: 80 for saw-mills, 201 for stone-quarries, 30 for inmotery-ards, 25 teamsters, and 25 for other work in the city. Apply at once to M. G. ENRIGHT & Co., 78 South Canales. Warned Canales.

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and call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, I West Kandolph-st.

Tilscellameous.

WANTED—500 MEN TO CHOP WOOD FOR ST.
Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company in Arkanass: pay 15 cents per cord for chopping; good shamles; cheep board; mid climate; free transportation from St. Louis, Call on C. H. DODHE. Agent from Mountain Railway, 10 Clark-st., or C. E. NORTON, Fuel Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—BOOK BINDER TO SELL. H. F. Richter parlioulars address H. F. Richten, If West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LIBBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE west Eighth-st., Cincinnation.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-HAND WRITER; answer in own long hand, stating age and experience; wages \$12 per week. Address M. Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, WRITING A good hand and who can furnish good reference. in a grain broker's office, salary at first \$5 per week.

Address M & Tribune office.

WANTED—AT MERON HOSPITAL, A GOOD Address M & Tribane office.

WANTED—AT MEROY HOSPITAL, A GOOD steady man as nurse. Reference required.

WANTED—A GENTS EVERYWHERE: R samples free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced to make money. Address with stamp fur papers, MERRILI, & CO., 77 and 29 North Clark-St., Chicago. WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE SHORT-HAND
man to go West. Position for three mouths.
Address M 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OR BOY TO DRAW MAPS
and do writing; must be a good penman. Apply
at 185 Dearborn-av., Aug. 2, between 8 and 11 o'clock

WANTED-JANITOR A SWEDE WHOSE WIPE can assist him proferred. Apply to GEO. C. COOPER, Tribune Building. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-wares. References required. Call from It to 1 or 5 to 7 p. in. at 231 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; good wages paid. 25 North State-st.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THORMAL HOUSE-work; good wages paid. 25 North State-st.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THORMAL HOUSE work; good wages paid. 25 North State-st.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THORMAL HOUSE work; good wages paid. 25 North State-st.

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WANTED-NURSE GIRL COMPETENT TO take care of young child, \$705 Langley-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—ANY NUMBER—TO.

day; cheerful workers; prime places; by psy.

Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Buresu of Lucristry).

WANTED - DINING-ROOM GIRLS TO-DAY skilled waitresses, good pay, duties inoderate Registry, 75 West Monroe-st (Bureau of Literature, WANTED-A LADY CLERK WELL POSTED IN Indies' and gents' furnishing goods, hostery, etc., a permanent place to the right party. Address, stating references, experience, etc., als, Tribune.

WANTED-50 GRILS 15 YEARS OF AGR AND Over to pick fruit and vegetables. Apply to the Reber Presi, g Company, Be Enst Jackson-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY WITH GOOD REPerchange readily and talk up to customers; one who lives between Twenty-second and Thirty-minth-sto. preferred. Address Liu, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALD...

Blookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK OF ANT KIND IN wholessile or commission house or diffee by a young man from Vermont. Address Left, Tribune. S wholessile or commission house or diffee by a young man from Vermont. Address LS, Tribune.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN 25 Years of age as bootsteeper or salesmin. Speaks German and bin dish language; ten years' experience in dry goods and grocery line. M 50, Tribune oditie.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN Sulary small to commence with Address M 2 Tribune.
CITUATION WANTED-OF ANY KIND IN STORE Or office by a trustworthy, experienced man withing to work for very moderate salary. Exforming its tribune office.

Trindes.
CITUATION WANTED-AS COOK BY A YOUNG colored man of experience. Address M 13, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamssers, &c.,
CITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN as conciuman; bost of references. Address M 11, Tribune office.

Miscella meons.

Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanted—By a Boy is years of age in an office or store. Address M 4, Tribune.

Situation wanted—By a Shorted and the store as corresponding eight or amanuensis. Can write 129 words per minute. M 87, Tribune-office.

Situation wanted—A young man is anxious to procure some light amployaged; sit be round willing and attentive. Is a strict tootaler. Address M 3, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—By a Collocal Man is a private family, Apply at 8 Harrison-st.

Situations wanted—Female.

Domestics.

SPIUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family by competent person. Reference if desired. Please address 370 Fouth Dearborn—st.

SPIUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL Of the do housework; understands all branches; good sammstress. Call at S South Despialays—st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Spirit to cook, wash, and tron; reference if required. Please call at 12 Twentieth—st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INVALIDS NURSE OF child's nurse. References given. Address in the conference of the confere Employment Agencies.

SPTUATIONS WANTED—COUNTRY GIRLS PROM. Wisconsin and ilinois, for general housework. Registry, 25 teast lilinois, near State.

CITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN WISCONS, INTRODUCTION WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN WORK, Second WORK, Registry, 25 West, Monroe-st.

CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER IN WISCONSIN WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER IN WIGOWE'S family; will work, save, and act faithfuily. Registry, 25 W. Monroe (Bureau of Literature).

Miscellaneous.

Situation Wanted—Copying to Do At Shome by a lady, thoroughly competent and writes a perfect and legible hand. Address L. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

mnery tools and machines. Best of reasons for seliming food opening for right hind of man. Address Box 45, Iroquois, II.

POR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—STOCK of and likinges of grocery store, with long lease and cheap rent; a rare opportunity. Apply at 361 Oxion-av.

POR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS RESTAU-to rank fistablished two years; West Bide, Address M 5, Tribune office.

POR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS RESTAU-to rank fistablished two years; West Bide, Address M 5, Tribune office.

POR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS RESTAU-to rank fistablished two years; West Bide, Address M 5, Tribune office.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE also provided into an Johnson County, Kentaky, Bear county seat; this land I will exchange for a well casablished business in the city or county; would pay part cash it desirable trade is offered. HENRY S. WERHART, at Dearborn-st., Room 6.

PROFESSIONAL.

PROFES TARMERS AND PRODUCERS—BY SENDING your full address and si to THOMAS L. JUNE J. BOX 30, Odell, ith. he will tail you of somewhite better to raise than corn bug and worms proof. It hen he has thoroughly peated for two pears. It has corn, with no more labor. Fries from 8 in 4th per tushed.

If YOU ARE NOT WELL AND STHONG GO TO Dr. MCCHENER YS New Swedish-Movement Cure and Electral bath-froms. Painter Ross, 107 the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, and see what can be done for you. Validors are invited.

can be done for you. Visitors are invited.

PHIVATE LYING-IN ASYLUM-LADIES A proaching confinement will receive the beau nursing and medical attendance. Address Box Colorgo.

THE TURKISH, BUSSIAN, AND ELECTR by an invited expectably in the ladies' department, a are now very attractive. Try them.

Wantell-Afonce, By A Galvetleman for several expectations, a cre now very attractive. Try them.

Wantell-Afonce, By A Galvetleman for several expectations, a cre now very attractive. Try them.

PILES, FISSURES, FISTULA IN ANO, IN TRIBUIT worst and oldest forms, and other rectair disassest treated with absolute success by measures mild an aimost nainless. If required, absolute marantes of qure given. City references of highest chargeters. None need despair of care. M. Gild., M. D., in South Haisted-et.

THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE fullding, was at 8 a. m. 69 degrees; 10 a. m., 73;

Owing to the repairs in progress on the Van Buren street viaduct, the Van Buren street and Tweifth street ears will for two or three days run west on Randolph street to Clinton, and thence south to Van Buren.

This Equalization Committee met yesterday and received the assessment books from the County Clerk. All the books are in the hands of the County Clerk.

e Committee except those of the North Town, ornton, and Northfield. The Committee will id daily sessions for some time to come.

The Union Club gave another of their delight-ul concerts last evening, which was thoroughly uljoyed by a number of invited guests and many uninvited listeners. The grounds at the sub-house were gayly decorated with colored anterns, and the concert was in every respect as successful as its predecessors.

A. C. Bind, General Freight Agent, and G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacino Railroad; W. D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; and J. B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The old report that Bishop Fechac, of Nash-ville, is to come here to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by Hishop Foley's death has been revived, but fits truth is denied. He was nominated opec, but the action taken was reversed. So soon as Bishop Duggan can be transferred to some dishopric "in partibus infidelium," this diocese rill be made an Archbishopric. It is not believed hat Bishop Fechan will be appointed to that costion.

As James Burks, 7 years of age, whose parents five at No. 1408 Indiana avenue, was crossing the Illinois Central yard at the foot of Fourteenth street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was run down by Engine No. 31 as it was backing down to the round-house. The boy was severely injured about the head and body, and the doctor at St. Luke's Hospital, whither he was taken for treatment, says he cannot possibly recover.

THE first regular meeting of the Board of fanagers of the Industrial League of America as held yesterday afternoon in Room 18, of the almer House. The organization is in the interst of the Protectionists, and aims to awaken red instruct the twentiers.

ment for one week.

DEPUTY-SHERIPF W. H. ROBBINS, a typical young man of the West,—tall, slender, wiry, courageous, and the possessor of a well-bridled tongue and a 44-calibre popgun,—stooped over at the Armory yesterday with a Mexican greaser named Lerando Yuperl, whom he is escorting to the barracks at Detroit, where he is oserve five years for robbing the mails. Mr. Robbins halls from Pheenix and Prescott, Arizona, and reached this city by a circultous route by stage to San Francisco, and thence by rall to this city. His prisoner was employed to carry the United States mail between Erinburg and St. Martin, Arizona, and made a habit of plundering letters entrusted to his care.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in Farweil Hall vesterday forenoon. The Treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Greeniee, read he report for the last month. On the 24to June there was in the treasure 323; collected during the month, \$44 expenses, \$22; balance on hand, \$14. Mrs Merrill. Corresponding Secretary, presented he xpenses, \$202; balance on hand, \$14. Mirerfill, Corresponding Secretary, presented heport on the work done during the month. Thork of the Union was regarded as satisfactor, and encouraging. A protest was made againsts. Hayes memorial, and a request made the money be used for drinking foundains. iscussion arose as to the proper means to preat the desceration of the Sabbath in this cit called scharacterizing it as a shame and direct that the day was not more properly of sixed. A committee consisting of Mesdamo over the clitzens, League and have the mar brought to the attention of the city authorics.

UNWILLING TO PAY.

the employ of a Mr. Firoe, soliciting orders for portraits which he guaranteed to enlarge from an ordinary-sized photograph to any desired size. These portraits were to be finished in water-colors and to be good likenesses, and satisfactory in all respects. In his peregrinations through the city Mr. Holbrook carried a sample picture, which was represented as a standard of excellence in the portrait line; any work inferior to this sample would not be delivered. Mr. Gunn ordered a picture of his by agreeing to pay \$5 if it was satisfactory. It was not, however, and he refused to pay. Wednesday Constable Franklin Emery, of Justice Brayton's court, called on Mr. Gunn and served a summons for him (Mr. Gunn) to appear before Justice Shannon at Thornton, twenty-two miles away, Saturday, July 3l, at 10 a.m., and defend the suit finally brought by Firoe to recover the \$6. The cost to be incurred by the suit. If Mr. Gunn submits, will probably be \$20 or \$25.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The mystery concerning the death of Thomas layan—full particulars of which were given in yesterday's paper—has been solved at least to the satisfaction of the police. He was seen staggering along Canal street, and when near Sebor street reeled against an insecure railing along the inner edge of the sidewalk, and fell into a vacant lot some feet below. Those who saw him thought he wanted to be let alone they shaded his eyes from the sun by pisacing his hat over his face, and left him lying there. Subsequently some workmen in the vicinity saw some small boy ritling his pockets, and drove them away. This accounts for the fact that his pockets were turned finside out. The family are still at a loss to account for him staggering along the street, as he seldom touched liquor. They are astisfied, however, that his death was accidental, and so was the Deputy Coroner and his jury. A verdict in accordance with the facts was therefore returned.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Committee on Schools is called for Mon-

THE Treasurer yesterday received \$5,250 from the Collector and \$942 from the Water Department.

Bids are to be invited to-day for the building of the Harrison-street viaduct, for which provision was made in the last appropriation bill.

THE Controller yesterday paid the First Na-tional Bank \$10,326, which is the last of the judgments against the city on account of the illegal tax on personal property for 1878. THE Mayor was yesterday preparing a speech to be delivered at Yorkville to-morrow. It will be "the best" Democratic speech heard in that place for twelve years, because the only one.

Proposals are asked for the immediate construction of two new engine-houses,—one at the corner of Ogden and Winchester avenues, and the other at the corner of Ashland avenue and Jane street.

Jane street.

The Small-Pox Hospital is now nearly empty, and, taking time by the forelock, Dr. DeWolf is having it thoroughly cleaned and put in order. He fears that small-pox will be more prevalent here the coming winter than it was last, and predicates his belief upon the fact that so many people are unprotected by vaccination.

The Water Department has in the last few days sent out 18,500 postal-cards notifying delinquents that unless they pay their water-tax on or before to-morrow their water supply will be turned off.

addition, No. 612 Carroll avenue, to cost \$2,000.

The City Clerk was in receipt of a letter yesterday from Leadville asking for a copy of the city ordinance against carrying concessed weapons. The writer closes as follows: "By so doing you may be the means of saving some lives, as the practice of shooting on small provocanon is much too prevalent here." The ordinance was forwarded, of course, and it is to be hoped that it will do some good. Here it is very near being a dead letter aiready.

The Mayor is now after the second-hand dealers. The first of the year, it appears, eight of them came forward and made ont that they would no longer do a pawnbroker's business, but his Honor has a suspicion that they are not keeping their word, hence he is after them. He has instructed the police to watch them with a view not only to revoking their licenses, but also with a view to prosecuting them for perjury. The police will have their hands full after a while.

Some days ago permission was asked by the higage, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Comany to lay an additional track along Carroli rect. The permission was asked of Commissioner Waller on the supposition that he had, nder the ordinances, control of the matter, hich seems to be a mistake. An examination of

it alone can grant the privilege asi iroad authorities will be so inform nof the Law Department on the ppressed. Suppression is the ord

was suppressed. Suppression is the order now.

Ex-Ald. Stauber yesterday filed with the City Clerk a statement of the points upon which he proposes to contest the election of Ald. McGrath. He claims to have been duly elected, and that J. J. McGrath was not, and, furthermore, alleges fraud in the election on the part of two of the judges, aided and abetted by Jarses Malone. The document covers eleven counts, and is simply a repetition of what was charged in the various hearings the case has had. It closes with a prayer that the Council will look into the allegations made and declare the contestant entitled to the seat occupied by McGrath.

Grath.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BLUE WAGONS.

Commissioner De Wolf yesterday took a step in the right direction, and one which will go a great way toward insproving the sanitary condition of the city and bringing the scavengers more under its immediate control. He issued

"Any scavenger falling to comply with this notice by Monday morning, Aug. 2, will be discharged from the force.

"Scar C. De Wolf, "Oscar C. De Wolf, "Ommissioner of Heulth."

With this order in force, the citizens will be able to distinguish between private and public scavengers, which they have not been able heretofree to do, and will cheerfully assist the Doctor in seeing that those paid by the city do their whole duty.

BONDS FOR THE POOR.

In April the city will be called upon to take up about \$820,000 in bonds which become due at that time. It will not be able to meet them, of course, and, anticipating the issuing of new bonds to take the place of the old ones, the Controller is figuring on the future. He is in favor of issuing about half of the new bonds in denominations runging from \$25 to \$100, and has gone so far in his calculations as to sketch a form for them, and to get estimates upon the cost of the engraving and printing. The form he has agreed upon is about the size of the ordinary bank bill, coupons and all, and he proposes that the interest shall be made payable here instead of New York, and that the bonds shall be sold here to supply the poorer classes with a safe means of investing their carvings.

CONVINCED AT LAST. BONDS POR THE POOR.

here to supply the poorer classes with a safe means of investing their carnings.

CONVINCED AT LAST.

Commissioner Waller has at last reached the conclusion that the State-street bridge should be closed to vehicles and the cars in the interest of the public safety, and his edict closing it went forth late yesterday afternoon, and will go into effect this morning. He has been absolutely driven to do what he has done by the reports made to him, the last of which was from his "experts" appointed Wednesday. It was to the effect that the bridge was positively unsafe and should be closed at once. He would not allow the reporters to either see or copy the report, but it is understood that it is quite full and that its recommendations agree with those Mr. Cregier made some days ago, which the Commissioners treated with disdain. The repairs will be commenced at once, or as soon as the material can be procured, and will occupy some days, but it is not believed the bridge can be built up so as to serve the purpose for which it was intended for any length of time. In fact, it is said that the report of the "experts" is that, with the repairs contemplated, the bridge will not hast longer than the closing of navigation, and it is known that Mr. Waller is already looking ahead to building a new one, and using the present one at some point where the span will not be so great, and where the travel and wear and tear will be less.

Littly the bridge is repaired, the State-street cars will not run at all.

FEDERAL NEWS.

FIFTY thousand dollars in gold was disbursed at the Treasury yesterday. Eight thousand dol-lars in silver was received, and \$3,000 of the same coin paid out.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$28,801, of which \$23,904 was for spirits, \$2,813 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,933 JOHN NICKELS was yesterday brought before Commissioner Hoyne charged with selling liquor without a license. He was held to the

Grand Jury in bonds of \$500. THE duties collected at the Custom-House yesterday footed up \$8,945. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: Cavanagh & Bodle, 5 packages gin; Field, Leiter & Co., 30 packages dry goods; W. E. Burlock & Co., 2 cases hosiery; Burley & Tyrrell, 81 packages china and glass-

SUPERINTENDENT MCDOWELL has received in-structions from the Department to award the contract for the unfinished portion of the side-walk to A. W. Eggleston, of this city. The con-tract is for 24,800 feet of stone, at a total price of \$5,040, of which \$3,120 is for the stone, \$300 for the excavation, \$20 for sand, and \$1,800 for lay-ing. Work will be commenced immediately and pushed rapidly, so as to keep ahead of the laying of the street payement.

Considerable complaint has been made by the masters of steamers and other shipping in regard to the little yachts in the harbor, many of which carry no light. Steam craft are required by law to keep out of the course of sailing vessels, but the same law requires open boats to carry a bright white light and a slide of red and green, which may be displayed when occasion requires. Collector Smith has about decided to enforce this regulation and require all open boats to carry the required lights. At present there is imminent danger of a collision in the harbor almost any dark night. Few of the smaller yachts carry any light that can be seen.

THE rumors of a defalcation in the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association by W. W. James, the Yreasurer, at Washington, are believed to be unfounded. Mr. H. C. Dunne, the President of the Association, is now in Washington examining the books. No official report has been received from him, but from route agents who have just returned from Washington it was learned that the money had all been accounted for, and that no suspicion could attach to James. The double assessment made a short time ago brought in about \$8,500 instead of \$9,000 as alleged. This amount was not paid to the beneficiaries, but James is said to have furnished satisfactory reasons for the delay.

"Black Jack" Yattaw, the Commodore of furnished satisfactory reasons for the delay.

"Black Jack" Yattaw, the Commodore of the bumboats, has again run. afoul of the United States authorities. He was brought to the Government-Building yesterday on a complaint that he displayed no lights on his boat as required. He was able to furnish satisfactory evidence that his boat carried several lights, and could be seen from the shore. Another complaint was that the previous night, during the fog, he had failed to sound his fog-horn as required by law. Jack admitted this and said that he had failen asleep, and that it was the first time it had happened. He asserted with vehemence that he had a horn, and that the siways used it during fogs. He was let off with a solemn warning. He has made no attempt to bond out his tug, which is still ited up by the customs officers. Yattaw had a long complaint to make yesterday, and said that the newspapers had hurt the spotless reputation of his boat. He claims that his craft is sweet and clean, and challenges any one to find a single improper character on the boat. It is the "other fellow" who creates all the rumpus.

YESTERDAY'S PICNICS. THE A. O. H. Colehour Grove was selected this year for the sixth annual picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the picnic came off yesterday. The day was fine, the crowd was large, and

The day was fine, the crowd was large, and everything would have passed off pleasantly but for the aggravating arrangements made by the Michigan Southern Railroad for the transportation of passengers. The grove is distant but fourteen miles from the city, and some idea of the scheme of locomotion can be formed when it is stated that a train of eleven cars, advertised to start at 1 o'clock sharp, reached the grounds at 3:30. In all there were thirty-one car-loads of passengers conveyed to the grove, most of whom returned at 7 p. m.

all there were thirty-one car-loads of passengers conveyed to the grove, most of whom returned at 7 p. m.

The usual raft of politicians were upon the spot, who, with an eye to future favors, diligently "worked" the susceptible. This seemed to be the chief circus of the day, but in addition there were a few side-shows, the most conspicuous among which was a new-fangled wheel owned by Mike McDonaid, which revolved all day to the sorrow of the unsophisticated. There were no speeches, to the regret of several who came primed. There was dancing, however, in which the young men and maidens took, as they ever do, a lively interest. The military part of the affair rested with Company B, of the Hibernian Ritles, who fully realized the importance of their position and acted accordingly. With the exception of the trouble and annoyance caused by the insufficient transportation arrangements, the picule may be said to have been a complete success.

THE KNIGHTS OF FITHIAS gave their annual picule yesterday at Orden's Grove. A large number of Knights in uniform were present with their families, and the day passed off pieasantly to all concerned.

SUBURBAN.

Prosecutions that have been going on for the last week or two before the village Justices have resulted in practically ridding the village of a number of goot very reputable characters, bearing the suggestive names of Jack Ryan, Jim Smith, Tom Cull, and Mike Cull.

Last evening in the Baptist Church Edward Arnott, the celebrated actor, gave a reading in connection with a musical entertainment.

The Evanston squad of Knights Templar will occupy the third place in the grand parade which is to occur in Chicago. Their proficiency in the tactics is said to compare favorably with that of any organization they have met.

Miss Julia Watson, the successful competitor for the Kirk prize in oratory at the last Commencement, has given the \$100 to Prof. Carhart,

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

A Floater Found Near the Northwest-ern Railroad Bridge-Who Was He? The following is a transcript of a report placed on file at Central Station yesterday:

At 10:30 this morning the body of an unknown man was found in the river, near the Northwestern Railroad bridge. Deceased was about 55 or 60 years of age; hair cut close, and turning gray; smooth faced; wore a white shirt and collar and black tie; black cloth frock-coat and vest and pantaloons of a dark material, with dots in it, gaiter shoes, and heavy white woolen socks. In his pockets were 55 cents in change and a one-bladed white horn-handled knife. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "drowned from some cause unknown to the jury." Yours respectfully, Mangin Hayes,

Lieut Com'dg Squad.

P. S. The remains have been identified as that of a single man named Egan by Frank Heil, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 14 West Randolph street.

Subsequently the Coroner reported having held an inquest upon the body at the Morgue, laced on file at Central Station yesterday:

eld an inquest upon the body at the Morgue,

and that the jury had returned the usual ver-dict of "found drowned."

Now, as the case stands at present there is every probability that the man was the victim of foul play. There were no marks of violence upon the body, it is said, and it is a certainty that none were looked for. Bodies found thus are not subjected to the rigid examina-tion which should be the case in every instance. The Morgue is a miserable, ricketty, dimly-lighted rat-hole, and, when a jury convenes there, it gets through its duties the easiest way possible. It is not every day to be sure that a floater is found as well dressed as the one of yesterday, but this fact appears to have attracted little or no notice. The police, were it not for this article, would doubtless drop the case forever; they never pay any attention to

At the Morgue the body was identified by Frank Hell. A reporter called upon him last evening at his boarding-house, No. 54 West Randolph street, which is only a few doors distant from the boarding-house where Gumbleton and his alleged murderer, Alfred Ziegenmeyer, first put up when they landed at Chicago. Mr. Heil said he was positive that the deceased was

PATRICK EAGAN, A BOARDER who suddenly disappeared from his house only last Tuesday afternoon, and whom he had reported to the police as missing. Eagan was an Irish tailor with plenty of money, and came to this country only five or six weeks ago from Cork, Ireland. He first took board at No. 47 West Randolph street, but about two weeks ago he had a watch and some clothing stolen from his room, and he quit there at once and took board with Mr. Heil. He was an elderly man, rather reticent, and more so took board with Mr. Heil. He was an elderly man, rather reticent, and mere so than usual, perhaps, because the proprietor and other boarders are foreigners who speak English very imperfectly. Mr. Eagan puid his bills regularly. Last Saturday night in paying his board he gave Mr. Heil a \$10 bill, and as he was putting away the \$6 he received in change Mr. Heil says he saw a large, that pocketbook which Eagan carried in an inner pocket, and which was well filled with bills of large denominations. There must have been from \$400 to \$600 cash. The deceased was last seen about the house after denominations. There must have been from \$400 to \$600 cash. The deceased was last seen about the house after dinner Tuesday afternoon, and left in his usual manner without saying where he was going. Mr. Hell says he was annoyed at his failing to return until the suspicion crossed his mind that something might have happened him. He therefore kept close watch of the papers.

The reporter had information before callings at the house that the deceased had a trunk in his room. Hell was of the opinion there was no trunk, but finding one upon investigation he brought it down stairs, and unlocked it with one of a bunch of keys. It was found to contain nothing, however, that would shed any light upon Eagan's habits of life,—in fact it contained only dirty linen and underclothing. His name and address was in full on the cover.

The case seems well worthy of investigation. Possibly Mr. Hell is mistaken in the identity, but he is very positive. Then the Northwestern bridge near where the body was found is an open framework, used only by cars, and the old man, ignorant of this fact, may have walked onto it, and accidentally fallen between the ties. In this event, what became of his money would be a pertinent inquiry.

THE NORTH TOWN.

Real and Personal Property As ment for 1880.

The books of the North Town Assessor are not yet quite complete, but will be in a day or two. The assessment for real estate foots up \$10,545,980; last year it was \$12,402,000,— a decrease of over \$2,000,000. The personal property assessment is about \$1,600,000; last year it was \$1,730,000.
Some of the heaviest assessments—real and personal—are as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.	
1890.	1879.
Adams, Westlake & Co\$18,140	\$17,470
Bartholomae & Leicht 22,890	18,760
Kirk's soap-factory 16,320	13,950
Lill & Bullen's malt-house 23,000	21,150
C. J. L. Meyers' planing-mill 17,000	20,750
Munger & Armour's elevator 29,120	29,700
Charles Pope & Co.'s malt-house, 11,980	0,880
Schmidt & Glade 14,600	10,830
Union Brass Manufacturing Co., 11,470	11,650
Wheeler's elevator 28,000	29,700
George Adams 11.200	12,180
S. Nickerson 12,800	
F. B. Peabody 13,000	15,750
O. W. Potter 8,880	9,990
P. H. Smith	26,330
Mark Skinner	11,740
H. J. Willing 13,640	8,770
F. H. Watriss 16,060	37 440
Walton House	17,440
McCormick mansion 42,870	84,690
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	01,000
1880.	1879.
Adams, Westlake & Co \$10,150	\$10,290
Brown & Vanarsdale 7,000	6,700
George Bullen & Co 8,000	10,000
Bartholomae & Leicht	15,900
Carson, Pirie & Co 8.000	8,000
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co 40.000	50,000
Albert Dickenson 6,000	7,800
Engel & Bros 4,500	5,750
Frazer Lubricator Company 5,000	5,500
Gray, Clark & Co 18,000	21,900
J. S. Kirk & Co	30,000
G. W. Meacham & Co 4,000	6,830
J. D. Marshall 15,000	13,000
C. J. L. Meyer	22,050
W. L. Newberry estate	10,290 75,000
Charles Pope 4.800	
Peshtigo Company	5,310 19,400
Rathbone, Sard & Co 7,500	7,500
Street, Chatfield & Co 3,270	5,000
Schmidt & Glade 8,000	8,000
H. H. Shufeldt & Co 6,000	6,320
Tillinghast, Allen & Co 5.000	5,170
Union Wire Mattress Company 3,500	5,000
Union Brass Manufacturing Co., 7.500	8,600
Weil & Bro 5,200	7,320
Western Electric Mfg. Co 24,000	14,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company 8,000	2,200
Dewey & Co	4,050
C. & N. W. Hailroad Company 5,000	2,000

VICTORIA'S BAND.

A telegram was received at military head-quarters yesterday from Gen. Hatch, stating that he had just received a dispatch from Col. Grierson, via Fort Bliss, dated July 24, which states that an engagement occurred about three days before at Ojo del Pino, between Victoria's band and the Mexican advance, in which six Mexican soldiers were killed. The Indian loss is not reported. The scene of the fight is about forty miles south of Quitman, in Mexico. Mexican troops to the number of 200, who were in the vicinity of Quitman July 23, left at once in pursuit of the nostiles, who were reported to be south of Ojo del Pino. Col. Valle, commanding the Mexican troops, in a dispatch to the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, states that his forces killed four Indians July 25, near Pine Mountains, for which place the command was then en route. Col. Grierson is still on the Rio Grande. VICTORIA'S BAND.

INCREASING THE POPULATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BALTIMORE; Md., July 29.—The steamer Leipsig, from Bremen, landed 800 emigrants at Locust Point this morning. They were from Germany, Austria, Norway, and Sweden, and lett for Chicago to-night on the Baltimore and Ohio. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Further Details of the Labors of the Different Committees.

Plans Perfected for Railway Transportation an Hotel Accommodation.

List of Delegates from Maryland, Ohio, and Kansas. THE TRIBUNE to-day gives another chapter

regarding the coming Knights Templar Con-clave, continuing the account of the work of the different Committees having charge of the arrangements, since the affair can be pre-sented in better shape by such a plan. The further one gets into the details the more he is astonished at the stupendous preparations which are making for the entertainment of the visitors, and becomes convinced that "the people will imagine they are dreaming." Until this week only the Triennial Committee had any conception of what was to take place; now that every one can read about it, the interest in the event is increasing, and it is beginning to be seen that the Con-clave will be of immense advantage to the city. This will result in giving the Committee the means to carry out their wishes,—to make this Triennial gathering the most magnificent ever held in the world.

PRESS ACCOMMODATIONS.

An event of such general interest will of course draw to the city newspaper correspondents from all over the country, and, therefore, a Press Committee became a necessity in order that they might be afforded facilities for doing their work. Arrangements are perfected to give them meeded information, and quarters have been provided in the Camp for 125, should that number choose to avail themselves of the privilege. They will be charged the same rate as Knights,—\$2.25 a day, which includes meals at the Exposition Building.

TRANSPORTATION. PRESS ACCOMMODATIONS.

TRANSPORTATION.
This Committee, of which Anson Gorton is This Committee, of which Anson Gorton is Chairman, have accomplished their work in the most satisfactory manner. Through their instrumentality the rates for the Templars, as well as excursionists, have been established. The former will be carried for one cent a mile and the latter for two cents. The railroad companies have been liberal and generous,—more so than the Committee had hoped for, giving even lower rates than were asked. According to a conservative estimate, \$5,000,000 will be paid for fares. There are 750,000 Masons in the country who are not Templars, and it can fairly be presumed that at least 14 per cent of them will be in Chicago during the Conclave. To these 100,000 must be added \$0,000, or one-half of 16,000 prominent men throughout the country 100,000 must be added 8,000, or one-half of 16,000 prominent men throughout the country, who have been invited to attend the musicale et dansante Wednesday night. Their names were selected through the different Commanderies, which reported to the Grand Commandery of each State. Adding 40,000 Knights and 15,000 ladies makes atotal of 163,000 people. How many visitors will come from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin is uncertain, but there will doubtless be thousands, since the entertainment is not exclusive, and the procession, drill, regatta, the camp, and the decorations are sure to prove attractive. The lowest figures, covering all who will come, are 200,000, but the chances are that 225,000 will be nearer the number.

Motel Accommodations.

Mr. Edward B. Rambo is Chairman of the Hotel Committee. The first list made out contained thirty-three hotels, but the applications for quarters came in so fast that every hotel in the city, large and small, to which the Committee were willings to assign Knights had to be secured. Contracts have been made with fifty-one. Extra rooms in nearly all the boarding-houses and in agreat many private dwellings have also been secured. Notwithstanding the fact that fully 45,000 people—Knights and their wives and visitors—have been already provided for, there are still on the books of the Triennial Committee places for 20,000 more. Even non-Masons will be taken care of, if properly indorsed. Upon this Committee will devolve the labor, commencing Aug. 2, of making assignments to the rooms in the hotels, boarding-houses, etc. They will send out the numbers of rooms and houses in ample time to have baggage checked so as to reach its proper destination. When the Commanderies arrive in the city one of the first persons to welcome them will be a member of the Committee, who will see that they reach their hotels. they reach their notels.

they reach their botels.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Upon this Committee, of which De Witt C. Cregier is Chairman, devolved the duty of procuring places of amusement, and they have contracted with McVicker, Haverly, and Hooley for Wednesday night, Aug. 18, for a first-class entertainment, which will be free to Knights and their wives. At McVicker's, Hill's Company will play "All the Rage"; at Haverly's the Union Square company will perform, and at Hooley's the New York Criterion Company. The Committee has secured the Central Music-Hall, Farwell Hall, and McCormick Hall for the receptions Monday night, Aug. 16, and for concerts Wednesday night. The latter will be given by a Cincinnati orchestra, Bach's orchestra of Milwaukee, and an orchestra of sixty pieces, selected from Chicago musicians, under the leadership of Hans Balatka. Applications for tickets must be made to the Entertainment Committee, who will give orders for seats, which are to be selected as is customary, the orders being handed in as cash. Under this arrangement Knights can make their own selection of the theatre or hall they wish to attend, and also get their seats—the first at the box-office the best ones; and the plan will obviate overcrowding and consequent inconvenience. ENTERTAINMENT.

and the pian will obviate overcrowding and consequent inconvenience.

BOAT EXCURSIONS.

This committee is presided over by O. W. Barrett. To them was delegated the duty of engaging steamboats for day and moonlight (there will be a moon) excursions on the lake Tuesday and Wednesday. They have secured two of the Goodrich boats, two from Graham & Morton, one from Leopold & Austriait, the Crawford, Flora, and Faxton, and nearly all the steam-yachts which are seaworthy, and are now negotiating with parties in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc., for other boats in order to accommodate all who wish to go. Each boat will make a certain number of trips within specified hours, and no more people will be allowed on board at one time than the Government Inspector considers safe. Each steamment Inspector considers safe. Each steamer will be in charge of a member of the Committee. It will be feasible for a Commandery, as a body, or for Sir Knights, to make up a party and take along a band and the things essential to make the ride an enjoyable one.

CONSTRUCTION.

This Committee, which has Ald. Amos Granuis for Chairman, has charge of the erection of the Asylum of the Grand Encampment in the Lake Park, a description of which has already been given in The TRIBUNE; also of the platform for the Grand Master's arch at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, from which he will review the procession; of a platform on Michigan avenue, near Van Buren street, tent conveniences, and other things which properly belong to such a committee.

MORE VISITORS.

In addition to the Grand officers of Virginia

In addition to the Grand officers of Virginia already published in THE TEIBUNK, there will be present Past Grand Commander Withers, United States Senator, and Grand Recorder William B. Isaaes. The latter is also a Past Grand Commander, and is the oldest one living in the State. MARYLAND COMMANDERIES.

one living in the State.

MARYLAND COMMANDERIES.

The preparations for the attendance of the Maryland Commanderies are about completed. The Grand Commandery will leave Baltimore Friday, Aug. 18, escorted by Beauseant Commandery, No. 8. They will be represented by the following Grand officers: George R. Coffroth, Grand Commander; C. B. Kliebacker, Deputy Grand Commander; John H. Weber, Generallssimo; William A. Hanaway, Captain-General; Joseph Hynes, Grand Prelate; Charles McDonald, Jr., Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Donovan, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Donovan, Grand Junior Warden; T. Sisco, Grand Recorder; W. F. Cochrane, Grand Standard-Bearer; John S. Tyson, Grand Sword Bearer; Henry O. Reese, Grand Warder; F. Hopkins, Grand Captain of the Guard. Maryland Commandery, No. 1, will leave on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 14. They will have between sixty and seventy men. and be officered by Charles G. Edwards, Emilment Commandery, No. 2, will leave Saturday morning, Aug. 14. They will also number between sixty and seventy men, and will the officered by J. A. Charles Kahler, Eminent Commander; William C. Oppeldt, Generalissimo; James S. Gorman, Captain-General. Beatseant Commander; William C. Oppeldt, Generalissimo; James S. Gornan, Captain-General. Beatseant Commander, No. 8, will have fifty-five men, and be officered by J. Kos Parker, Emi-

Generalissimo; Harry A. Barry, Captain-General. Delegations numbering ten or fif-teen from each Commandery will go from Monumental and Crusade Commanders will The following Past Grand Commanders will accompany the Grand Commandery: Charles H. Mann, E. T. Schultz, W. T. Adreon, R. K. Martin, H. W. Marston, J. E. Krebs, and F.

The following is a list of the Ohio Commanderies which will probably attend the Conclave: Mount Vernon, Columbus, O. A. The following is a list of the Ohio Commanderies which will probably attend the Conclave: Mount Vernon, Columbus, O. A. Seuter, Eminent Commander; Lancaster, Lancaster, John W. Lewis, Eminent Commander; Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Jacob H. Bromwell, Eminent Commander; Massillon, Massillon, Charles H. Garrigues, Eminent Commander; Ciinton, Mount Vernon, Alexander Cassil, Eminent Commander; Reed, Dayton, Eli Fasald, Eminent Commander; Reed, Dayton, Eli Fasald, Eminent Commander; Toledo, Toledo Elijah H. Norton, Eminent Commander; Chillicothe, Chillicothe, F. H. Rehwinkel, Eminent Commander; Cyprus Zanesville, A. W. Scott, Emment Commander; Steubenville, Steubenville, John M. Cook, Eminent Commander; Colevary, Portsmouth, John H. Johnson, Eminent Commander; Calvary, Portsmouth, John H. Johnson, Eminent Commander; Stawnee, Lima, C. Halliday, Eminent Commander; Coleman, Troy, Charles T. Riley, Eminent Commander; Norwalk, Norwalk, W. A. Mack, Eminent Commander; Norwalk, Norwalk, W. A. Mack, Eminent Commander; St. John's, Youngstown, Robert Wilson, Eminent Commander; St. John's, Youngstown, Robert Wilson, Eminent Commander; Chei, Sandusky, George J. Anderson, Eminent Commander; Mansfield, Mansfield, J. W. Hoimes, Eminent Commander; Mansfield, J. W. Hoimes, Eminent Commander; Mansfield, J. W. Hoimes, Eminent Commander; Ohio Valley, Pomeroy, W. L. Downie, Eminent Commander; F. D. Bailey, Eminent Commander; Cache, Conneaut, W. A. Ward, Eminent Commander; Eminent Commander; Holp Rood, Cleveland, Samuel Briggs, Eminent Commander; Heighland, Hillsboro, William M. Meek, Eminent Commander; Roby Rood, Cleveland, Samuel Briggs, Eminent Commander; Palestine, Springfield, John W. Parsons, Eminent Commander; Newark, Newark, M. P. Smith, Eminent Commander. LOUISIANA.

A letter received at the Financial Head-quarters yesterday from New Orleans stated that the Grand Commandery of Louisiana would leave there Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, and arrive in Chicago at 7:30 the follow-ing Monday morning. The escort will num-ber seventy or eighty Knights, who will be accompanied by a band of sixteen pleces. Jaques De Molay Commandery No. 2, of New Orleans, are also coming with eighty swords.

KANSAS. The following is a list of the Kansas Con The following is a list of the Kansas Commanderies who contemplate coming to the Conclave. The estimate of the number of Knights and friends who expect to go to Chicago is based upon applications made to the Committee having the matter of transportation in charge. Should the railroads continue to cut the rates from Missouri River points it would greatly increase the attendance from Kansas; hence the figures given may be too small when the time for coming has arrived. A feature of the Triennial Conclaves is the exchanging of ribbon badges with Sir Knights of other Commanderies. As the Chicago meeting will be the largest

Conclaves is the exchanging of ribbon badges with Sir Knights of other Commanderies. As the Chicago meeting will be the largest assemblage of the kind ever known, the opportunity for exchange will be unlimited. The Kansas Knights have already ordered 3,500 of these exchange badges, and the number will probably reach 6,000:

Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery, State of Kansas: Sir Dwight Byington, Leavenworth, R. E. Grand Commander; Sir Andrew M. Callahan, Topeka, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander; Sir E. N. Johnson, Ottawa, E. Grand Generalissimo; Sir Samuel R. Peters, Newton, E. Grand Captain-General; Sir Moses S. Adams, Wichita, E. Grand Prelate; Sir Joseph C. Greenawalt, Atchison, E. Grand Senior Warden; Sir Henry M. Waters, Independence, E. Grand Junior Warden; Sir Christian Beck, Leavenworth, E. Grand Treasurer; Sir John H. Brown, Wyandotte, E. Grand Recorder; Sir Burton E. Langdon, Fort Scott, E. Grand Standard-Bearer; Sir John Schilling, Hiawatha, E. Grand Sword-Bearer; Sir Jacob De Witt, Salina, E. Grand Warder; Sir Robert Edwards, Topeka, Grand Sentinel.

Leavenworth Commandery, No. 1, Leavenworth, Kas.—Sir P. J. Freling, Eminent Commander; Sir J. V. Ellard, Generalissimo; Sir Albert D. McConaughy, Generalissimo; Sir Albert D. McConaughy, Generalissimo; Sir James G. Thayer, Cap-

Kas.—SIF Alexander H. Sockman, Liminent Commander; Sir Albert D. McConaughy, Generalissimo; Sir James G. Thayer, Captain-General. Will send eighteen Knights, twelve ladies, and twelve invited guests.

Hugh de Payne's Commandery, No. 8, Port Scott, Kas.—Sir B. F. Helper, Eminent Commander; Sir B. E. Langdon, Generalissimo; Sir W. R. Reid, Captain-General. Will send ten Knights, eight ladies, and six invited guests.

De Mojay Commandery, No. 4, Lawrence, Kas.—Sif J. N. Roberts, Eminent Commander; Sir C. W. Hunt, Generalissimo; Sir W. F. March, Captain-General. Will send fifteen Knights, twelve ladies, and fifteen invited guests.

Topeka Commandery, No. 5, Topeka, Kas.—Sir Walter W. Phillips, Eminent Commander; Sir Theophilus P. Rodgers, Generalissimo; Sir Frank Drummond, Captain-General. Will send forty Knights, twenty-five ladies, and twenty invited guests.

Askelon Commandery, No. 6, Salina, Kas.—Sir Daniel R. Wagstaff, Eminent Commander; Sir Alpheus B. Dickinson, Generalissimo; Sir Robert H. Dihle, Captain-General. Will send eighteen Knights, ten ladies, and five invited guests.

Oswego Commandery, No. 7, Oswego, Kas.—Sir H. C. Cook, Eminent Commander; Sir N. Sandford, Generalissimo; Sir J. A. Gates, Captain-General. Will send twenty-three Knights, seventeen ladies, and sixteen invited guests.

Emporia Commandery, No. 8, Emporia, Kas.—Sir Luther D. Jacobs, Eminent Commander; Sir James G. Bennett, Generalissimo; Sir S. F. Peters, Eminent Commander; Sir James M. Steele, Captain-General. Will send twenty-three Knights, seventeen ladies, and invited guests.

Newton Commandery, No. 9, Newton, Kas.—Sir S. R. Peters, Eminent Commander; Sir W. P. Rhodes, Generalissimo; Sir S. D. Wilcox, Captain-General. Will send fitteen Knights, five ladies, and seven invited guests.

Newton Commandery, No. 10, Independence, Kas.—Sir Henry M. Waters, Eminent Commander; Sir Robert O. Loosley, Captain-General. Will send furteen Knights, four ladies, and twelve invited guests.

Hount Olivet Commandery, No. 11, Ottawa, Kas.—Sir John Schi

ten Knights, five ladies, and three invited guests.

THE CHICAGO CLUBS.

Some of the clubs of Chicago—all will doubtiess do so—have already notified the Trieunial Committee that they intend throwing open their rooms to the Knights and receiving them on a par with members. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the Calumet Club, the Owl Club, and the Chicago Press Club.

MISSOURI.

Chicago Press Club.

MISSOURI.

The following Missouri Commanderies, in addition to those already published, will attend the Conclave:

St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, of St. Louis—Ed H. Coffin, Eminent Commander; William H. Mayo, Generalissimo: J. White Kennett, Captain-General; seventy-five men.

Weston Commandery, No. 2, of Weston—James O. White, Eminent Commander; will send a delegation of ten with the St. Joseph Commandery.

De Molay, No. 3, of Lexington, will send about ten representatives with the St. Louis Commandery.

St. Joseph, No. 4, of St. Joseph—William G. Hall, Eminent Commander; sixty men.

Excalibar, No. 5, of Hannibal—R. E. Anderson, Eminent Commander; twenty-five men.

ent Commander: will send a small dele

nen.
Ivanhoe, No. 8. St. Louis—R. W. Parcels,
Eminent Commander; J. A. Pazzoni, Generalissimo; ex-Gov. Thomas E. Fletcher, Captain-General; therty-five men.
Belt, No. 9, of Platte City, will send a few
representatives with the St. Joseph Com-St. Omer, No. 11, Sedalia-A. D. Jaynes,

St. Omer, No. 11. Separate D. Sayles, Eminent Commander; ten men.
St. Graal, No. 12. of Columbia—R. C. Pew, Eminent Commander; fifteen men.
Cœur de Leon, No. 14. of Brookfield—Danforth Cheney, Eminent Commander; twentyfive men.
O'Sullivan, No. 15, of Nevada—J. E. Harding, Eminent Commander; six men.

five men.
O'Sullivan, No. 15, of Nevada—J. E. Harding, Eminent Commander; six men.
Ascalon, No. 16, of St. Louis—William J.
Fritsch, Eminent Commander; J. H. Krippen, Generalissimo; F. H. Rosenthal, Captain-General; forty men.
Palestine, No. 17, of Independence—J. H.
Morrison, Eminent Commander; ten men.
St. Aldemar, No. 18, of St. Louis—James Gates, Eminent Commander; Milton H.
Wash, Generalissimo; Robert McCulloch, Captain-General; forty men.
St. Mary, No. 19, of Warrensburg—S. K.
Farr, Emment Commander; ten men.
St. John's, No. 20, of Springfield—W. A.
Hail, Eminent Commander; ten men.
Kadash, No. 21, of Cameron—George F.
Rodgers, Eminent Commander; ten men.
Ely, No. 22, of Kirksville—David A. Ely,
Sr., Eminent Commander; ten men.
Crusade, No. 23, of Mexico—J. M. Marmaduke, Eminent Commander; ten men.
Godfrey de Ball, No. 24, of Trenton—S. J.
Prentiss, Eminent Commander; ten men.
Tancred, No. 25, of Moberly—J. R. Meyers, Eminent Commander; forty men.
Bayard, No. 26, of Harrisonville—N. M.
Givan, Eminent Commander; ten men.
Calvary, No. 28, of Fulton—B. P. Bailey,
Eminent Commander; a delegation of ten
with Crusade Commander; a delegation of fifteen with St. Louis, No. 1.
Gouley, No. 30, of Butler—F. J. Tygard,
Eminent Commander; ten men.
Jasper, No. 31, of Carthage—Clark Craycraft, Eminent Commander; fifteen men.
Jasper, No. 31, of Carthage—Clark Craycraft, Eminent Commander; fifteen men.
JNDIANA.
The following Indiana Commanderies have

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

The following Indiana Commanderies have thus far made arrangements to be here, and others intend coming:

Lafayette, No. 3—Henry H. Lancaster, E. C.; John C. Tyler, Gen.; Collins Blackmer, C. G.; fifty men.

Fort Wayne, No. 4—Charles S. Brackenridge, E. C.; John Lillie, Jr., Gen.; Henry W. Mordhurst, C. G.; fifty men.

New Albany, No. 5—William L. Breyfogle, E. C.; William P. Davis, Gen.; Robert Brockman, C. G.; twenty-four men.

Richmond, No. 8—Lercy Land, E. C.; Peter Retter, Gen.; Joseph L. Smith, C. G.; thirty-two men. Warsaw, No. 10—Eugene A. Sheffield, E. C.; Charles W. Chapman, Gen.; Irvin B. Webber, C. G.; thirty-six men.
Laporte, No. 12—Mortimer Nye, E. C.; George C. Dorland, Gen.; John H. Buggie,

C. G.; forty men.
South Bend, No. 13—William A. Foote, E.
C.; Edwin Nicar, Gen.; Charles G. Conn, C. South Bend, No. 15—William, A. Foote, E.
C.; Edwin Nicar, Gen.; Charles G. Conn, C.
G.; sixty men.
Terre Haute, No. 16—John G. Williams, E.
C.: Robert Van Valzah, Gen.; John W.
Croft, C. G.; forty men.
Abollo, No. 19—James B. Kimball, E. C.;
George W. Hartsuck, Gen.; John L. Gallup,
C. G.; seventy men.
Vincennes, No. 20—Albert Haywood, E.
E.: Isaac Moss, Gen.; John R. Callender, C.
G.; forty men.
Marion, No. 21—George W. Gunder, E. C.;
Lewis V. Wheeler, Gen.; Oliver H. P. Carey,
C. G.; thirty men.
St. John, No. 24—Duncan T. Bacon, E. C.;
Henry Tucker, Gen.; Dudley H. Chase, C.
G.; fifty men.
Plymouth, No. 26—George R. Reynolds, E.
C.; Dwight L. Dickinson, Gen.; Oliver P.
Klinger, C. G.; thirty men.
Valparaiso, No. 28—William A. Bryant, E.
C.; Marquis L. McClelland, Gen.; William E.
Brown, C. G.; sixty men. There are also
two of the largest Commanderies which will be here not reported, with 158 men, and detachments from other Commanderies, numbering 210, making the Indiana Division fully 1,000 strong.

THE PACIFIC COAST DELEGATION.

San Francisco Bulletin, July 22.

A delegation of 500 persons—Knights and heir families—will leave the Pacific Coast tates and Territories (California, Oregon,

their families—will leave the Pacific Coast States and Territories (California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, and Utah) on Aug. 10.

The evening before leaving a grand standard, which is being made in the East, will be consecrated in some public hall. This standard will be a magnificent affair, six feet high by five wide, embroidered and worked up in the richest style.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies for the transportation of the 500 from here. D. W. Hitchcock, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was in the city a short time ago and entered into a contract for the transportation of the party on that road. He and his assistant, T. D. McKay, will accompany the Sir Knights from San Francisco to Chicago and return is fixed at \$116, with sleepers and meals extra. The price for sleepers, both ways, will be \$32, and if two occupy one berth half price will be charged. Tickets will be received for passage eastward on trains leaving Aug. 10 only, but will be good for the return trip at any time within ninety days thereafter. So an opportunity will be given for a couple of months' stay or travel in the Eastern States. The railroad companies east of Chicago will grant tickets at excursion rates to Knights that may wish to visit the Eastern cities before their return to this coast.

A car for the purpose of drilling will accompany the train.

Oregon Commandery No. 1, of Portland, will see the company the train.

A car for the purpose of drilling will accompany the train.

Oregon Commandery No. 1, of Portland, will come to San Francisco in a body to see the Knights away. Oregon sends a large delegation to Chicago. California will send 200 Sir Knights.

A local band of twenty-one pieces will go on the train and be at the service of the delegation in Chicago.

The 500 from the Pacific Slope will be accommodated in the Grand Camp on Lake-Front Park.

The store from the Facine Stope will be a commodated in the Grand Camp on Lake-Front Park.

The camp in the Sierra, formerly proposed for the Encampments of the Coast, has been abandoned.

The Committee from California to the Conclave intend to use every effort to have the next Triennial Conclave, that of 1883, meet in San Francisco. To further this end a committee was appointed last year to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the Grand Encampment. This has been prepared. It sets forth the advantages that San Francisco possesses for the holding of the Encampment.

NEW YORK GOLD MINES.

Gold Discoveries in the Adirondack Region-Either a Veritable Find or One of the Most Skillful Operations of the Age in Northern New York-Pros-pecters and Capitalists Flocking to That Region - What They Claim to Have Found.

That Hegion - What They Claim to Have Found.

Troy, N. Y., July 26.—Claims for the discovery of gold mines in the Adirondock region are filed almost daily in the Secretary of State's office in Albany. It may be that many interested persons are victims of a delusion, but it is certain they declare a new Eldor ado exists in Northern New York. The hotels are overrun with men supposed to be capitalists, who are quietly watching developments and have little to say. The Fonda, Johnson & Gloverville Railroad Company has employed an expert, who is making a thorough search for the valuable minerals, and he expresses the belief that there are many paying veins or leads in Fulton and Hamilton Counties, and several that have been discovered say they promise very rich yields.

Within the past year the interest has been constantly growing, until at present it is nearly at fever heat, and gold is the one great topic of cenversation in these counties. Wiff rumors, as a natural consequence, are circulated, and claims and counter claims are being made from day to day. Some persons are so greedy as to lay claim to a whole township, and one or two have tried to capture a whole county in order to get the entire benefit of whatever bonanza is found to exist. Several instances have been noted where persons have resorted to "salting" the ore and claiming a "find," thereby hoping to sell out at a fancy price.

At Welistone there is a mine worked by a company of Wisconsin men, which, from what can be learned, is paying well. The Company is working steadily, and those interested are very retleent as to what success they are meeting with. That they are satisfied with past results and confident of a great future is evidenced by the fact that

distant, by the side of a brook in his for a spring, another yein has been dised, specimens of which have been by two assayers, each of whom four specimen to show a valuation of mach than \$1,000 to the ton. The ore darker than that from which gold in the Western mines, but some of it adoubt very rich in gold, with a paymentity of silver, and a liberal springly lead and other minerals.

Either gold mines which it will work have been discovered, or one of most skillful operations of the are his developed.

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LICENSED TO ORGANIZE Special Dispatch to The Chicago To SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—The of State to-day issued a license to to the Chicago Steel Horseshoe C capital, \$60,000; corporators William oital, \$60,000; corporators, William P. nn, James H. Etheridge, and Henry

Times: Our highest artists in McChesney's beyond doubt, thou

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and all forms of general debility reli-ing Measman's Pertonized Reef To-preparation of beef containing its at tious properties. It is not a mere sit the extracts of beef, but contains blo

JACKSON—At Quebec, Canada, July S. 1202 Jackson, in his 63d year. Deceased was a brother of Walter M. Jackson.

aged 34 years.

GIBBS—July 28, of heart disease, Capt. Jun 1980.

GIBTM—Gripgor—st., aged 54 years.

Remains taken to Evansville, Wis., for bern.

GALLAGHER—At 19 Maplewood-sr. Pasie 54
lagher, aged 44 years 3 months and B days.

Funeral Saturday, July 31, at 10 o'clock, by an 10
Calvary Cemetery.

CIXTH WARD-A GRAND MASS AT the Gardeld and Arthur Club is called ner of Eighteenth-st. and Blue Island-av. 80 clock p. m., shurp. Speakers of all a will be present. CH. LUGAR, Secretary



Absolutely Pure MADE FROM GRAPE CRE conscience's favorite in leading to other preparation makes reads, or luxurious past ry. Cast ics without fear of the ill results estible food. (F Comm ended for unexposs, by the flowerms and for



TARRANT'S BYPERVESCENT SELTER AND THE Healthful Seitzer Water for a hundred read But why across the ocean this boon of Natur When the sick man in his chamber can age the Spring?

The bottled Seltzer Water—so our leading to say.

Parts with half its healing virtnes, and turns Parts with half its nealing virtues:
While TARRANT'S RARE APERIEST, from a free changed to foaso.
Is an instantaneous Seltzer Spring in overshoome.
SOLD RY ALL DRUGGISTA.

FINANCIAL 5,000 ONLY

AT \$1.00 EACH. The Trail Creek Tunnel and Ochold and Silver Mining Company land, Colo., are the Owners of 18 Lodes of posite the famous "Preciand Mine." Captal Mining Company in the Color of the Captal Mine. Freedom to piace on the market out of the Captal Stock at all per Share, for the chase of Machinery preparatory to taking milling the large quantities of Orein spain jority of the Officers are practical Mines been at work with pick, dril, and show day developing the Company's Mines also ber, 1879. The Tunnel on the Golden Mountain except our "Freel and teresty Mountain except our "Freel and teresty Mountain except our "Freel and teresty." The following parties will furnish into receive subscriptions for Stock. Fred G. Frank & Bro., 99 Washington d. A. McKeand, 19 Uhamber of Company. Address R. TÜRNER, 2006 Washington d. Geo. W. Huddleston, 18 a 18 Dangers. Address R. TÜRNER, 2006 Washander G. W. D. PRICE, President, at the Mines to particulars.

Auctioneers & Manufacturers A 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST. Hold Regular Sales of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE On Tuesday and Priday of each week at 9,000 a

CANDY.

DAY & FIELD. BANKERS AND BROKERS. 130 LaSalle-st.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Special. MINING CARDS. BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each.

muon S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treasoffice, No. 30 Derei Building, New York. CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. PREELAND MINING COMPANY.

Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital, \$5,000,000: 200,000 Shares, \$25 each. R. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary, THON SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado Capital, \$10,000,000; \$00,000 Shares, \$20 each. Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Se tary, Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. T ITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.

Mine at Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each, c. B. McCornick, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secr tary, Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado. Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville.

STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.
Control Edition States of Control Ed NEVADA SILVER MINING AND MILL COM-PANY.

8,000 Shares Development Stock

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The attention of investors is invited to this stock.

OFFICE, 103 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Chicago, III. ORTIZ MINE GRANT CO. m acres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe, New Mexico.

J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C Wines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado,

Capital, \$10,000,000; 20,000 Shares, \$50 each. Geo. D. Roberta, President; D. F. Verdenal, Set Lary, Offices, No, 115 Broadway, New York. THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Hyan Case.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
Cmcago, July 29.—I notice by to-day's Tribu that you say the expressman who took Mr. Thomas Ryan bome made no report of the mat-Thomas Ryan home made no report of the matter. I wish to say that I took him to the Twelfth Street Station before taking him home, and I was told by the officer in charge there to take him home, which I did, and remained at the bouse about haif an hour helping to take care of him until the doctor arrived. And furthermore, I left my name and number and residence at the house before I left. Very respectfully yours,

Population of Dallas, Tex.

Population of Dallas, Tex.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In two different issues of The TRIBUNE I have seen the population of Dallas, Tex., placed at 33,000. I happened to be in Dallas in the latter part of June. The census of the city had just been completed, and the population figured up 11,000. The Mayor and City Council were holding indignation meetings. I heard the Supervisor of the Census say publicly that the Mayor was trying to buildoze sim, and had told him be should take the names found on the hotel registers during the entire month of June. Has that Supervisor been buildozed, or are your figures wrong? CENSUS.

Common-Law Marriages.

To the Editor, of The Chicage Tribuns.

CHICAGO, July 28.—If a man lives with a woman, passing her off as his wife but never having been legally married to her, can she, in case of his death, chim by law any part of his property? If in such a case he, should make a will previously excluding her entirely, or rather ignoring her, would such a will be in force or void? By answering these questions you will greatly oolige

really oblige

A READER.

There is what is known as a common-law narriage, where the parties without the performance of any marriage ceremony, live together and give themselves out as husband and wife. Upon clear proof that the man and the woman, even though never wedded, yet considered the relation they occupied to one another as that of husband and wife, the wife will inherit in the proof of the business of the control of in case of her husband's death despite any will of his to the contrary.]

Districting the City for Belegates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CRICAGO, July 22.—Since the Republican National Convention has declared so unanimously for the single-district system, some of the Republicans of this city are anxious to try it. It would be very easy for the City Central Committee to divide our wards into single districts so as to give each district one delegate. An act of this kind would remove all complaints against our present system of nominating delegates. Having voted the Republican ticket for eighteen years, I can safely say that I never had a hand in making a delegate, and the street upon which I live running the whole length of the ward and containing over one hundred Republicans, has bever had a delegate since the party was organized. I presume there are others equally unjusty treated, if not more so.

The causes of this I will not enlarge upon. They are too well known. Let us have the district system. Mr. Editor, and you will see a convencion composed of every tougue, every trade, and every variety of gift, whether natural or acquired.

Every Protestant religious paper in Chicago has demanded this change. The Temperance Unions have demanded it, and I am told that the Cligens Association and several of the trades unions are about to demand it. Why can we not have its approach to the contains the committee of the contains and the contains and the contains and the contains a page of the contains are about to demand it. Why can we not have its approach to the contains and the contains and the contains a page of the contains and the contains and the contains are about to demand it. Why can we not have its approach as the contains and the contains are shout to demand it.

Another Growler.

To the Estior of The Chicago Tribune.

Curcado, July 23.—The person who complains in your paper this morning of "the man in the vicinity of Lake street and Western avenue who owns a team of horses," etc., lives in a paradias compered with the location of my house, near the corner of Pifth avenue and Thirty-third street, only six blocks west of Wabash avenue, and three blocks west of the South Division Pound. From five to six horses are at large in that neighborhood nearly every night, and a Sunday or two ago I counted twenty-two cows at one time within stone-throw of my house, and countiess geese are perambulating the streets at all hours and roosting on our sidewalks every night. You can imagine the conscenences of this state of things. I can't describe them, nor can I describe the care it is because to essage a causatrophe. In the name describe them, nor can I describe the care it is secessary to take in walking over our sidewalks herefore the care it is secessary to take in walking over our sidewalks herefore to escape a catastrophe. In the name of common humanity, to say nothing of common decency, how long must this state of things exist? In a city of half a million people common decency, how long must this state of things exist? In a city of half a million people common humanity to the people common decency, how long must not be interfered with but must be allowed to be a common musanes to the great mass of the people; while a any cattlying town of a few hundred inhabitant and cattlying town of a few hundred inhabitant are number of signatures, asking to have the point limits extended, but the Alderman to whom it was intrusted for presentation in the Conneil recommended it to be placed on its Conneil recommended it to be placed on its Conneil recommended it to be placed on its conneil recommended it to the placed on its conneil recommended in the streets. The pound who own a cow, and ought to have the pound hours of letting her run in the streets. The pound, however, in the interest of humanity and nod order, be largely extended beyond their reach limits without delay. Will the City rather he so rood as to examine this matter, and allowed their downtrodden constituents remained in the streets. Yours, Y. Reitrskider.

Gen. Houston's Inaugural.

When Houston was President of the Republic tongress of Texas took exception to Houston and Institute the should write them out, the habit was highly dictatorial and stain respect. He agreed to conform to their the should be not been set apart as the delivery of his "inaugural" he made his the should be not been with a roll the should be not be not should be not be not should be not be not should be not sho

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Dull, Except the Grangers Which Are Strong and Active.

Foreign Exchange a Shade Firmer -Supply of Bills Light.

Slight Increase in the Country Demand for Currency.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Pork Prod-ucts Much Higher, but Nervous and Unsettled.

Spring Wheat Rather Weak-Barley Bull-Other Grain Stronger-Shipments More Active.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were rather duli than otherwise, except in the case of the Grangers, which were very active. At one time there was a very free very active. At one time there was a very free selling movement in St. Paul, but the offerings were taken, and the price yielded only from 86% to 85%. It then rose rapidly to 87%, closing at 87. Northwest common did not go below the opening quotation of 95%, and sold as high as 98%, closing at 97%. There are conservative operators who think it a good purchase even at these higher figures. The preferred made %, to 114%, while St. Paul preferred lost ½, to 108%.

The widest fluctuations outside of the Grangers was in Jersey Central, which fell from 75% to 74%, then went up to 17, and closed at 76%, a gain of 11%.

gain of 114. gain of 1½.

Otherwise the market was dull, though firm.

C. C., C. & I made ½, to 71½; Hithols Central ½, to 167½; New York Central ½, to 181½; Michigan Central ½, to 94½; Lake Shore ½, to 108½, after Selling 3, 109% and 103%; Eric 3, to 44%; Wabash %, to 41%; Ohio %, to 33%; St. Joe %, to 35%; Kansas & Texas %, to 37%; Pacific Mall %, to 43%; Lackawarina %, to 85%; Manhattan %, to 27%; Union Pacific %, to 91%; Iron Mountain %, to 594; Western Union %, to 107%; Lake Erie %, to 33%; Canada Southern %, to 63; Northern Pacific %, to 31%; the preferred %, to 55%; San Francisco cisco preferred ½, to 49½; Omaha ½, to 44½; the preferred ‰, to 79½; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans ½, to 35½; and Ontario & Western

1/4, to 27/4.

In the stocks that declined were Burlington & Quincy 1/4, to 1241/4; Morris & Essex 1/4, to 105/4; Erie preferred 1/4, to 71; St. Paul preferred 1/4, to 81.

1661/4; Beading 1/4, to 18/4; Chall at 1004 and 100. Erie seconds opened at 90%, sold at 90% and 90,

and closed at 90%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday were and closed at 90%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday were active and irregular, but in the main strong and higher, the Erie consols, Kansas Pacific firsts, and Denver constructions leading the market in point of activity: Erie consols declined from 90% to 90%, and do funded 5s from 85% to 85%; Kansas Pacific consols rose from 98% to 90%, receded to 96, and returned to 90%; Denver constructions fell off from 95% to 94%; New Jersey Central incomes advanced from 80% to 81%; C., C., C. & I. firsts from 118 to 119; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 86% to 87; St. Paul firsts (La Crosse Division) from 114% to 117; Chicago & Milwaukee firsts from 114% to 117; Chicago & Milwaukee firsts from 114% to 119; C., C. & I. C. Incomes from 40 to 40%; Union Pacific sinking-funds from 119 to 119%; Wabash convertibles from 102 to 103; do new 7s from 90 to 90; Lake Erie & Western firsts declined from 105 to 104%; do incomes from 66 to 64%; Texas Pacific land grants from 64% to 64. Governments were dull. District of Columbia 3.65s were 100 bid and 4101 asked; the 4s, 100% bid and 101% asked; the 4s, 100% bid and 101% asked; the 6s, 104% bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was steady, with light offerings of bills. Sterling posted rates were 483 and 485; actual rates were 482 and 484, and sterling commercial 479% and 480%. For france, posted rates were 528 and 522% for Paris. Commercial france were 5284@527% for Paris. Commercial france were 5284@60 for Antwerp.

cial france were oxysquarry for Paris, 2234 for Havre, and \$294 for Antwerp. Marks were 944 and 945 for posted, 834,693 7-16 for docu-mentary. Holland Borins, 39%,640%; Austrian florins, 414; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,

Exports of domestic produce from New York are not as high as they have been till recently, but are still in advance of those of last year. The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amount to \$8,683,213, against \$6,512,630 for the corresponding week of 1879. of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending July 27, 1880, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

Since Jan. 1....... \$231,752,402 \$182,529.750 \$190,105,608

Chicago bank clearings were \$5,400,000. A slight increase was reported in the country orders for currency. Loans were dult at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time. New York exchange was quoted at 75@80c per \$1,000 discount between banks. Shippers' exchange sold at \$1.00@1.25 per \$1,000 discount. Chicago 4½s sold between dealers at 103½ and on the street at 104; St. Paul 7s were sold at 109½; and District of Columbia 3.65s at 101.

1094; and District of Columbia 3.65s at 101.

A great deal of complaint reaches us about inaccuracies in the quotations of local securities and railroad bonds reported by the Chicago Mining Board. It would be to the interest of the managers of the Board to see that none but trustworthy figures were bulletined by its authority. The Board has been in most respects conservatively and successfully managed. It has a large cash surplus in its treasury. It has evidently come to stay, and no pains ought to be spared to make its price-lists authoritative. But at present its quotations are misleading.

Ontario & Western stock is coming into prominence as a probable rival of the Eric, which will have to buy it off, or let it come into the trunk-line pool.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the third week of July show a gain of \$87,000.

Railroad for the third week of \$1,000.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the third week in July increased \$74,274.

The following were the carnings of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad from July 1 to July 21: 1880, \$26,528; 1879, \$7,451; increase, \$19,077.

Decatur & Evansville Railroad from July 1 to July 21: 1880, \$25,223; 1879, \$7,451; increase, \$19,077.

The Delaware & Hudson reports net earnings of its owned and leased railroads for June at \$965,693. The increase from Jan. 1 to July 1 is \$245,275. No return of the coal business is made. The reappearance of the little cloud of war in the Eastern horizon has deranged the London market for foreign Government bonds. In its financial article of July 16, the London Times says; "It is feared that disturbances must now be looked for in several parts of the Empire, particularly on the Greek, Montenegrin, and Roumelian frontiers, and the prospects of their spreading are by no means small, Then, again, much speculation has been caused by the announcement of the arrival of German financiers in Constantinople. People ask whether Prince Bismarck is going to assume the rôle of protector to the Sultan, and if so, what that may mean. Altogether the outlook is perplexing, and gives anything but a stimulus to speculative activity on the stock markets. Here, accordingly, the tendency, was to wait on impulses from abroad, and prices moved in response to movements in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna."

The New York World says that the Boston Land stock is probably the safest of the land companies' stock to hold, as the corporation has no debt of any kind, and shows a surplus of \$124,007.

The Wall street gossip of the World thinks the recent rise of the Elevated Railroad stocks was a stock-jobbling piece of business all through. The whole arbitration scheme may fall through. The arm of the recent rise of the Elevated Railroad stocks was a took-jobbling piece of business all through. The arm of the stock severely alone, and then the people in charge will do what they ought to have done before the roads began building: consolidate and run on under one management, so as to give the people an effective

which smaller traders who sold short on the somewhat ragged appearance of the market yesterday afternoon rushed to cover, and so stop further loss. Prices strengthened on the opening, and the buoyancy disappointed more who have been looking for a decline. Indeed, throughout the entire day we have had a strong product of the strengthened of the throughout the entire day we have had a strong market, and in spite of the reactions at various times there is as yet nothing to indicate any approaching change to the current of speculation. Notwithstanding the long-continued advance, it appears probable that the leaders of the speculation feel assured of their ability to tempt the public into taking their stocks at a higher range of prices. To-day there was no end of built talk, and much higher prices are generally talked, though the number of conservative operators who have drawn on the belief that all possible improvement has airendy been discounted

ators who have drawn on the belief that all possible improvement has already been discounted is increasing daily. Reports of greatly increased earnings are as freely current as they were in the boom of last year. It is said that the Lake Shore will show a gain of \$480,000 over last July, and a dividend in Lackawanna is looked for next week. Northwestern to-day reached its highest point this year. St. Paul was correspondingly strong, and there was some activity and stiffness in Indianois Central. St. Paul & Omaha is being bought by the street on a promise of considerable rise.

New York, July 25.—Governments quiet.
In railway bonds the feature was an advance in Lake Eric & Western incomes. These sold yesterday at 615, opened to-day at 63, and sold rapidly up to 694. Texas Puelfic incomes advanced to 67. Kansas Pacific firsts continued active and strong, and rose to 594, benver & Rio Grande issues were firm at 1014 for firsts and 594 for conspis. Iron Mountain seconds advanced to 168, Kansas City & Northern O. D. firsts to 974, and Keckuk & D. M. firsts to 98. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes, which last sold at 50 a mouth ago, fell off this afternoon to 45.

State securities duil.

Transactions 212,000 shares;
Lackawanea. 10,000 Nashville & Chat. 9,000
Denver& Rio Grande 7,000 Now Jersey Central. 25,000
Erie. 5,000 Novrthen Pacific. 45,000
Hillian & Charles March March 1,000 Pacific Mailian March 1,000 Lake Bore. 6,000 St. Paul & Omaha. 5,000 Lake Erie & West. 4,000 Union Pacific. 4,300 Michigan Central. 2,500 Wabash Pacific. 6,000 Northwestern. 22,000 Western Union. 6,000 Northwestern. 22,000 Western Union. 6,000 Money market seaw at 9,000 Acceptance of the contraction of Money market easy at 2021/4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 34:644. Sterling exchange firm at 4824; sight, 4844. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

STATE BONDS, Louisiana 7½ consols. 46 Tennessee 6s, new. 30 Missouri 6s. 107 Vinginia 6s, old. 20 St. Joe. 105 Dennessee 6s, old (of-fered). 37 Vinginia 6s, consols. 35 Vinginia 6s, consols. 35 Vinginia 6s, defored. 1050 Period (of the consols of the consols STOCKS,

STOCKS.
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U. P. Sinking fund. 411
Lehigh & Wilkesbarrend
St. Paul & S. C. firsts. 1136
St. Paul & Omaha Pid. 7
St. Paul

the best class on the list. Ingot Copper, although not quoted much higher, still is showing a most excellent feeling, and as a result the copper stocks are up, Silver laiet from 25 to 27 yesterday, advanced to 32 bid on the street this noon, caused by the receipt of a favorable telegram from the mines. San Pedro stock has failen to 4½%, in the face of strong statements of Gen. Grant's ability as an engineer.

There is quite a flurry among the holders of Hanshaw stock. An expert's recent report was so very flattering that the management did not dare believe it, and another expert has been sent out. The stock has advanced from 30 to 33. To the Western Associated Press.

Boston, July 29.—The closing stock quotations are as follows:

Atchison & Topeka first 7s... Do land grant 7s... Do second 7s... Do land grant is.

Do second is.

Do second is.

Do land grant is.

Boston, Hartford & Erie is.

Eastern Hailroad 44s.

Kansas City & Lawrence 4s.

Kansas City & Loe & Council Bluffi is.

Little Rock & Fort Smith is.

Atchison & Topeks Hailroad

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

C. S. & C.

Eastern Hailroad

Filmt & Père Marquette

Little Rock & Fort Smith

New York & New England

Ordensburg & Lake Champiain, pfd

Do common.

Old Colony.

Rutland, pfd.

Do common.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols 97 15-16.

American securities—New 5s. 105%; 4½s, 114½; 4s. 112%; Illinois Central, 111½; Pennsylvania Central, 58½; Erie, 45½; seconds, 60½; Reading, 60½.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £10,000. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £21,000 during the past week.

Silver, 52 13-16d per ounce.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes, 84f 50c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,625,000f during the past week.

MINING NEWS.

THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales reported of 100 shares of Leviathan at 5, 200 shares of Sierra at \$4.50, 4.100 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 74/2010, 300 shares of Shenandoah common at \$4.00, and 100 shares of Shenandoah preferrant \$5.00.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.

New YORK, July 29.—Business on the Mining Exchanges was fairly active, Chrysolite still being the leading feature. Closing official quotations:

to last year's product of \$80,000. The ore is low grade, but is free milling.

J. W. Grayson, of San Francisco, in company with W. C. Jacobs, of Boise City, is erecting a sixty-stamp mill at Atlants. Idaho. Prospectors in the Wood River country, Idaho, reports the evidence very favorable for development.

Special Dispulsh to The Chicago Pribins.

Sr. PALL, July 29.—In the milling stocks there was a further advance in Chrysolite, but afterwards it fell off and closed at 8. Little Chief soid up to 600, but receded to 525. Amie shows no change, and Leadville declines further to 64. Silver Cliff is inastive at 425.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—The following

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: 14 Impertal... 3-16 15 Martin White 27-22 74 Mono... 18 Bullon 15 Gonsolidated Pacific California 15 Belle isle Consolidated Virginia 15 Belle isle Consolidated Virginia 17 Noordiay Crown Point 11 Bereka Consolidated 16 Boston Consolidated 18 Rechtel Gould & Curry 18 Bullear Gould & Curry 18 Late Washington 11 Inle & Norcross 25 Siever King. 11 Wales 11 Norcross 25 Siever King. 11 Norcross 25 Siever King. rra Nevada. Boston, July 29.—Following are quotations at the Mining Board;

Cataipa.... Copper Falls... Franklin.... REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, July 29:

ord Thursday, July 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Thirteenth place, 188 ft e of Wood 2t, 2 f, 2x83 ft, dated July 29 (Thomas F. Cashman to Menry Dupke).

West thirteent are the conference of the co the above, dated July 21 (M. Lemahah to C. O. Johnson)
Johnson (M. Lemahah to C. O. Johnson)
Gentre av. 50 ft n of Arthington st. e f. Exillo ft. improved, dated July 1 (J. F. Helmer to July a A. Folley).
Centre av. same as the above, dated July 22 (J. A. and J. O. Folley to Fannie J. Spear.
Fourth av. 25 ft n of Harrison st. e f. Exillo ft. dated July 28 (Jiary McIntire to Fanny A. Nichols. Nichols: Twenty-fifth st, 256 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 29 (John Ptacek to F, and M. If, dated July 29 (John Placek to F. and M. Trojanek.

West Thirteenth place, n e cor of Lincoln st. st. 2x(23) ft, dated July 29 (Jamés F. Richmond to George Marsaiek).

North Franklin st, 41 ft n of Schiller, w f. 2x/24 ft. improved. dated July 29 (Charles Ofenhoch to David Bruckmann).

North Franklin st, 115 ft. sof Eusenie, w f. 21/2 ft. improved, dated July 18 (Adam Kactenbeiser to John Lorig).

Burling st, 156 ft n of Wilson, w f. 22/2(x) ft. improved, dated July 21 (Martin Krits to John Lorig).

State st, 2:4 ft s of Thirty-second, w f. 22/x(x) ft. dated July 29 (John Brunner to Peter Bickhabhn).

West Efficiently st, 8:5 ft w of Johnson, s f. 21x ft. dated July 29 (John Branner to Peter Blickhabn). West Eighteenth st. St ft w of Johnson, s f. 21x Bo ft. dated Ju y B (Thomas L. Barretto W. Hamila w. S. and C. Ziech).

Hamilin av. n. w cor of West Kindle st, e. f. 44 iz

125 ft, with 4 x 19 ft. in same blook, dated July

26 (Daniel Leonard is Mary K. Frayne).

Prairie nv. 485; ft. of Twenty-sixth st, e. L. 2x

bo ft, dated July 29 (Marie Lehmann to Ira S.

Younglove). Hirsch st. 254 ft w of Rockwell av. n f, 50x124 ft, dated July 25 (Martin Barbe to J. F. Kirch-

SOUTH OF CITY ADMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Layton st. s w cor of Stewarts v, n f. 251x125 ft,
dated June I; (S. E. and J. S. Corning to the
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad 6o.)... S
Madison av, is ft n of Fifty-seventh st, w f. 50
x150ft, dated July 27 (Jessie Brookes to BenJamin A. G. Fuller).
Forty-fifth st, near Paulina, 3 acres, dated July
If (A. A. and J. N. Sur lek to Bryan Lathrop)

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday moraing and for the corre-

T. 10 441 5/ 12 11	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1880.	1879.	fNSO.	1879.	
Flour, bris	5,306	6,179	7,133	4,42	
Wheat, bu	194,624	61,253	140,589	137,36	
Corn, bu	501.354	257.5.8	\$20,366	Bei .in	
Outs, bu	50,176	71,534	37,071	28,24	
Rye, bu	9,982	9,503	1,325	50	
Bartey, bu	5410	730		1.90	
irass seed, lbs		21,200	64.307	150,76	
lax seed, lbs	144,710	118,070	146,600	122,00	
room-corn, ibs		Sec	19,673		
ured meats, ibs	324,420	242,755	2,064,177	1,916,73	
		· maria	7	*******	
loef, bris			179	10	
ork, bris	125	********	40	3.	
ard, Iba	******		1,899,410	- 334,72	
allow, lbs	61,320	9,006	141,600	23	
utter, lbs	394.0%	387,805	133,400	253.28	
ive hogs, Nu	28,028	18,030	6.83	5,72	
atcle, No	6,708	4,757	8,181	2,61	
heep, No	1,097	1,308	******	17	
ides. Ibs	129,155	111,068	263,610	69,16	
ighwines, bris	50	********	*******	********	
Vooi, Ibs	315,905	216,206	3.18,439	294,17	
otatoes, bu	1,500	804	********	******	
oal, tons	10,408	6,148	1,807	1,58	
lay, tons	78	30	. 28	- 2	
umber, m	10,108	2,646	2,907	2,43	
hingles, m	4,457	3,330	503	33	
alt, bris	133	7,758	4,672	2,78	
oultry, bs	*****	100	*******	******	
rgs, pkgs	2/7	541	. 88	******	
eese, bxs	4,549	3,107	2,578	1,33	
reen apples, bris.	578	522		2	
Beans, bu		comment !		39	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,164 bu wheat, 923 bu corn, 2,334 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 162 cars red winter wheat, 9 cars No. 2 winter, 72 cars No. 3 do, 22 oars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 21 cars No. 3 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (298 wheat); 835 cars and 36,900 bu No. 2 corn. 271 cars [high mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 104 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (1,214 corn); 34 cars white oats, 12 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 20 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (1,214 corn); 34 cars white oats, 12 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 20 cars, rejected, 3 cars no grade (30 cars); 2 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 20 cars, rejected, 2 cars no grade (30 cars); 2 cars no 20 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (93 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (34 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (1,616 cars), 801,000 ba. Inspected out: 129,351 bu wheat, 434,191 bu corn, 7,878 bu oats, 890 bu rye, 1,542 bu barley.

Corr white onts, 12 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 mixed.
20 cars rejected, a cars may and egacates; and a cars.
No. 1 79. 25 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected, 1 (Alis cars, 04,500 bu. The proported out: 12 pic.
(Alis cars, 04,500 bu. Tappeded out: 12 pic.
(Alis cars, 04,500 bu. Tappeded out: 12 pic.
The leading produce markets were active year torky and irregular. Winter wheat was stronger between the cars.
The leading produce markets were active year torky and irregular. Winter wheat was stronger wheat was steady on futures, but weak on spot.
About 150,000 bu was delivered on contrasts in the morning, and some people thought a great deal more would be carried round in the affect of the carried around during the day did not much exceed 200,000 bu. The result was that considerable part of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat a considerable part of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the corn of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the proper stronger of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the proper stronger of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in somewhat to the proper stronger of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger when the same way as corn, but the stronger of the July premium was lost. Corn was stronger, being in some the same way as corn, but the stronger of the July premium was lost. Corn was a stronger of the July was been a

stronger at other points. Wool was in moderate request and steady. Seeds were less active, and timothy and flax seed were easier. Hay was in good request at recent prices, and hides were firm. The street offerings of potatoes were light, but the sales were also small, and prices ranged the same as heretofore. Poultry was dull and easier, and eggs ruled firm.

Lake freights were weaker. Several large vessels were put in for corn at 4½c, and the rate for wheat was 55 to Huffalo.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 53½c for do to Glasgow; 66c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 614c.

for do to Glasgow; 65c for lard and meats to Liverpool; 71½c for do to Antwerp. The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwankee, St. Louis, Toledo, and De-troit aggregated 469,000 bu, and the shipments

troit aggregated 469,000 bu, and the shipments 448,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday. Receipts—Flour, 16,163 bris; wheet, 559,540 bu; corn, 197,700 bu; oats, 42,456 bn; corn-meal, 1,640 pkss; rye, 100 bu; malt, 21,800 bu; porif 425 bris; beef, 962 bris; cut meats, 2,131 pkgs; lard, 3,257 tcs; whisky, 339 bris.

Exports—for twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 348,000 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; cats, 4,000 bu.

The following table shows the countilises.

4,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantifies of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the

dates named:

July 24, '80, July 17, '80, July 26, '9,
Flour and wheat, qrs. 1,531,000 2,000,000 15,5,000
Corn, qrs. 6,000 780,00 3,600
They say that a convention of parties interested in grain inspection is called to be held in Cleveland. No one in Chicago is known to have been invited. Possibly the great parties. been invited. Possibly the good people think

Little spring wheat of the new crop has been received here thus far, but the quality of that little is superb. People who know say it is the

finest they have known for many years.

There is some room to anticipate a much better demand for rye in the near future. The extensive failure of the rye crop in Germany will probably lead to a much better foreign demand for the article here, and may result in a material improvement in prices. It would be no wonder improvement in prices. It would be no wonder to see rye selling at the same price as the corresponding grade of wheat. It used to do so, there or theresponts, along with barley, till the brewers and distillers learned the art of using a large percentage of corn. They now use (say) one-third rye in the making of whisky, and the demand for bread-making has not since been great enough to keep up the price of the article above a low point. The recent rule has been above a low point. The recent rule has been No. 2 rye scarcely equal to rejected wheat. With a good foreign demand, however, all this might a good foreign demand, however, an ins migni-be changed radically. The consumers of rye in Europe are slow to adapt themselves to other, grain as a food onsis, and will undoubtedly want our rye in greater volume than heretofore. Some well informed parties estimate that our

crop is about 15 per cent short.

They tell a story of a pork short in this marthey tell a story of a pork short in the market who has pertinaciously held his own from the neighborhood of \$10.00, patiently putting up margins as fast as they have been called; and they have been called fast enough. He has written all over the country for pork, but can find none except in New York, and they doubt if that would fill the bill, as it has been repacked. They say that the day before vesterdisk he went. They say that the day before yesterday he went into the chief office and argued the matter till he fairly "looked Black in the face"; but neither side wilted. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, though spasmodically so, and stronger. There was not much change in the tone of foreign advices, and the local hog market was only steady, but there was less stuff

log market was only steady, but there was tess stuff of Scring, and shorts who wanted to 31 were obliged to pay-higher prices for the article. There was little doing for shipment, the prices asked being generally a good way above the limits fixed by parties sending orders. The trade in England is represented to be in a demoralized condition, buyers there having no faith that present prices here will be sustained.

MESS POHE—Advanced the pro bri, and closed 374c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at about \$15.75 for round lots, spot or seller August: \$15.72g seller September, and \$15.50g 15.30g bris seller Say seller August at \$15.20 bris seller July at \$15.75, 4.50 bris seller August at \$15.00 bris seller July at \$15.75, 4.50 bris seller August at \$15.00 bris seller July at \$15.75, 4.50 bris seller August at \$15.00 bris seller July at \$15.75 above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$7.50 bris seller were at \$10.00 bris seller July at \$15.00 bris seller July at \$15.00 bris seller August at \$15.00 bris seller August at \$15.00 bris seller \$15 fering, and shorts who wanted to if I were obliged

templer at Backbon, 150 tes seller the year at \$7.000 tes.
Total, 24,750 tes.
MEATS—Advanced 106:15c per 100 lbs on local futures, with less doing, and a rather slow feeling in export lots. Saies were reported of 50 boxs iong clears at \$7.00; 500 boxes long and short clears at \$7.00; 20 boxes short ribs a

Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears. 77.20 \$4.55 \$7.20 \$7.40 7.40 4.75 7.40 7.60 7.40 4.75 7.40 7.60 7.40 4.75 7.40 7.60

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR-Was slow, very little being done outside of a 2,000-sack lot for export; but the feeling was firm, the offerings still being light, Receipts were small, there being little old wheat, it being about exhausted.

at the by sample on track. Total, 500 bs.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed at 874c for August and 8546c6c for September. Sales 515,000 bu No. 2 at 5846c6c for September. Sales 515,000 bu No. 2 at 5846c6c6c for September. Total, 8756c6c for August, 876c6c for August, 876c6c for September. Sijec255c for August, and 3556c for September. Sijec255c for August, and 3556c for September. Sijec255c for August, and 3556c for September. Sijec255c for August, with access of 20,000 but a 1556c for August, with access of 20,000 but a 1556c for August, with access of 20,000 but a 1556c for August, and 3556c for September and 4556c for August, and 3456c for August, and 3556c for September and 4556c for August, and 3556c for September, 10,000 but for January. Lard was 55,500 for September, with sales of 1,000 tos at 7,125c for November and 456c for September. Shore ribs—50,000 but at 25,500 for January and 45,256c for September. GENERAL MARKETS.

RECOM-CORN-Was dull and easy. The ports are favorable, which also has a tend weaken be market. Quotations: Choice suri and carpet. Fine green, self-working. Red tipped, do. Interior and common. Crooked.

BUTTER—So long as the supply continues as hight as at present there is not likely to be any important softening of prices, as the current demand is more than sufficient to absorb the current receipts. Exporters continue in the market, and the Eastern and local trade are liberal buyers. The following prices were firmly supported:

Creamery.

Good to choice dairy.

Justic pracked.

Just

Grease. 2 e33
Grease. 2 e33
Grease. 2 e34
BAGGING—Jobbers report a good and improving demand, and the tone of the market is steady and firm. Stocks are full. We quote:
Stark. 294; Burlaps. 19 CH
Brighton A. 2: Gunnies singly 184e-144
Otter Creek. 2: Gunnies double 2 e34
Lewiston. 254
Wool sacks. 45 e55
American 1936
CHRESE—There was a quiet and easy market.
Buyers seemed timid about investing at present prices, which are 25 per 16 higher than at the beginning of July and 4c higher than at this time last year.
Thus far the season has been more than ordinarily ning of July and so higher than at this time has year. Thus far the season has been more than ordinarily favorable for a large production, and a good many are pezzled to find the cause of the prevailing high prices. Stocks in dealers' hands are light, and it is cenerally supposed that the supply back in the country is not unusually large, but buyers are afraid to take hold and an active movement could not be brought about, except at a considerable reduction from present asking rates. We quote:

9449 334

COAL—Is meeting with more attention, but the movement is still unusually quiet for the time of year. Prices remain as before:

Range and nut.
Egg and grate.
Eric and Brier Hill ...
Builimore & Ohio...
Piedmont. EGGS—Were quoted firm at 10@12c for fresh packages.

FisH—No price-changes were noted. Business continues to meet expectations, and the market maintains a steady tone, prices ranging as follows:

Whitetish No. 1, 14 byl. 4 4.40 g 4.40
Whitetish Ramity, 14 byl. 3.26 6.56
Whitetish Ramity, 14 byl. 3.26 6.56
Trout, 16 byl. 3.27 6.50
Mackerel—No. 1 byl. 4 byl. 10.25 6.10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 byl. 4 byl. 5.50 6.75
Mackerel—No. 1 byl. 5.50 6.75
Mackerel—No. 1 byl. 5.50 6.75
Mackerel—Large family 5.50 6.06
Mackerel—Large family 5.50 6.75
Mackerel—Large family 5.75 6.10
Codfish—George 8. 100 8s. 5.00 6.55
Codfish—George 8. 100 8s. 5.00 6.53

Dates
Vigs, layers
Turkish prunes, old
Turkish prunes, old
Turkish prunes,
Raisins, layers
Raisins, London layers,
Raisins, Vaiencia,
Raisins, loose Muscatel,
Zanie currants.

13 & 13 546 64 446 5 646 74 29 6 31 1046 104 16 6 17 Apples evaporated... Napies wainuts. 1946 20

Fratis Pecuns 1946 20

Brazis 64 20

Brazis 64 20

Brazis 64 20

Brazis 16 20

GREEN FRUITS California plums and pears are arriving in time order and sell readily, Ornages are scarce and firm, and lemons slow. Native fruits bris bris consisted mostly of apples, peaches, and blackberries, which were in fair local request and easy:

Peaches, per box. 756 1.00

Franches, per box. 756 1.00

Franches, per half bu. 1.566 2.00

Hackberries, per case of 16 boxes. 106 120

Hackberries, per half bu. 1.566 2.00

Hackberries, per case of 16 boxes. 106 120

Watermelons, per 100. 100 120

Lemons, per box. 200 120

California pears, per box. 200 120

GNOCERIES

Choice corn or sugar.

Prifice corn or sugar.

Prifice corn or sugar.

Bin to good corn or sugar.

Binckstrap.

Choice New Orleans molasses.

Prime do.

Pair do.

Common do.

4 SPICES. Common do 68 SPICES, 464017 Cloves 184017 Cloves 17 938 Pepper 1954817 Cloves 17 938 Pepper 1954817 Cloves 184 Y-Was steady and in good demand. The offerings of old hay are light and new is arriving slowly, but little of it dry enough to forward in bales; No. 1 timothy, # ton 18,00015.00 No. 2 ti

Dry film.

Dry film.

Sheep pelts, wool estimated.

METALS AND HARDWARE—Trade continues t improve, and the general market is quoted steady from and this are stronger in tone. A New York exchange says: "The position of pig-tin is represented as very encouraging to holders, and to this is probably due the existing strength of vaines. It is estimated that there is but 80 tons affoat at the utmost, and that shipments the remainder of the vear will not exceed 70 tons. The wants for consumption up to Jan. I are placed at 4,000 tons, and on this showing it is reckoned that fully 2,30 tons will have to be drawn from stock on the spot. During the past theodors have been extended to the variety of the property of the period of the variety of the past three flag to 600 tons as 20% and to strength of the period of the period of the past three flag to 600 tons as 20% and to strength of the period o

Bar-tin.
Solder ...
Solder ...
Solder ...
Bar lead. ...
Sheat lead. ...
Bar lead. ... Sheet-fron No. 7 Common oar-tron raises. Russis fron Nos. 8 to 15 American do. "A" Galvanized fron, Nos. 14 to 28. Fence wire. F B. Oill.S—No price changes were developed conduces fair, and the following prices realized: Carbon, 110 degrees test. Carbon, 110 nos legal, 150 degrees test. Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test. Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test. On Michigan and Wisconsin water white Do. Michigan and Wisconsin water white Elaine.

ium tab... LIVE STOCK.

Total

CATTLE—A more active and firm market was experienced yesterday. There was a fuller attendance of buyers than on either of the preceding days of the week, and a better general demand. A general stiffening of prices was the result, though the change scarce fy amounted to a quotable advance, the large receipts militating against an upward movement. Of Texas and Western catile there were about 4.00 head, thus leaving, of the fresh receipts, about 4.00 institues. This number was augmented by something like 2.00. The number was augmented by something like 2.00. The number was augmented by something like 2.00. The number was stated above, the market was stronger, both for allipping and expert earlie. Texans also sold more readily than on Wednesday, and at slightly improved prices. Native butchers stuff and stockers were acain in small supply, and remained firm. Truding was at prices ranging all the way from Education for the sains at \$100 a 4.50 fer natives, and at Education Texans. The outside quotation, \$5.00 was considered in the period drove of Logan County stocks. Or a warryangerior drove of Logan County stocks. The market finished firm with few unsold cattle in the pens.

market finished firm with few unsold cattle pens.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 as and upwards. Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,50 to 1,50 as.

Good Boeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,50 to 1,50 as.

Medium Grades—Meters in fair fieth, weighing 1,50 to 1,50 as.

Butchers Stock—Foor to common steers and common to choice own for city slaughter, weighing 60 to 1,60 as.

Butchers Stock—Foor to common steers and to 1,60 as.

Butchers Stock and thin cown, heriers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

Texas Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 60 to 1,00 hs.

Texas Cattle—Through droves

Veals, per 100 as. CATTLE SALES.

OKs-Texas HOGS.—There was a change in the tone of the bounded. The reaction was not very pronounced, but fifer the disastrons decline of the previous two days, at the house, though slight, was most welcome. At the bounder, and during the early hours the facility was manner, and during the early hours the facility was

65.10 per 100 lbs; city dressed-Western at 16.37.66.75 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.200; merked dult, tending downward: offerings light; few fair to good, 44.0024.60; no choice to extra on sale; butcher; owns, 12.002.75; choice, 8.40; no thing doing in stockers.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2.300; market quiest inchanged; all sold.

House-Receipts, 3.000; fair demand, but 5c to 10s lower; fair light to good Yorkers, 44.5024.55; common, 44.7024.75; heavy and med um, 46.0024.50; fair made, 44.5024.65; common, 45.0024.65; best grades disposed of.

St. LOUIS, July 22.—CATTLE—Rasier, with downward tendency for natives and little doing; grans cattle in light supply; active demand; Texans, 2.50; 33; indians, 82.502.50; receipts, 2.00; fillments, 1.50. SHEEF-Stendy and unchanged at 26.0024.00; receipts, 25; shipments, none.

Hogs—Stow and lower; Torkers and Battmoves, 4.0024.69; packing, 44.0024.69; heavy shipping, 8.7024.09; receipts, 2.000; shipments, 1.500.

KAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2.80; shead; selling fair at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 1.000 head; market closed slow at yesterday's prices.

Cincinnati O., July 22.—Hogs—Dull, weak, and

yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI O., July 22.—Hogs—Dull, weak, and lower; common, 81.0034.50; light, \$1.564.75; packing, \$4.005.10; butchers, \$5.566.55, preceipts, \$15 head; shipmonis, 157.

INDIANAPOLIS.

LUMBER.

Cargoes were in moderate demand at previous prices. The fresh arrivals were tight, and the fact is nearly all in port. About eleven sales were made, the varie a few cargoes over. The demand was local, the yard buyers taking what was offered when they had dock-room for the stuff. Inch. common, and medium was slow and easy, and other cuts were mabbe at former prices. Lath were quoted firmer, the receipts continuing light. Following are the quotestions:

Common boards.

Common boards, No. 1, 11 and 18 ft.

Dimension stuff.

Dimension stuff.

Machines

Timber, 424 to 8xx inclusive. 18 ft under.

Lath.

Shingies.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NS-Pork, Ca. Lard, Sa. Di, July 29-Evening. -Cotron-Moderate I freely supplied at 6 13-1666 15-16d; sales meculation and export. 2,00; American

N, July 28.-SUGAR-Cer

ilet and steady. To arrive—Wheat steady; et to sell. Corn steady and unchanged. Lard, 38s. Bacon, L. C., 3d higher, at 38s; Jally 32.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong. Corn er, at 5s 1d. MARK LANR—Cargoes of at quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage if corn steady. Franch crons of wheat are

strong; cable advices are of a more firm; ations; 138,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.08%@1 INDON-Mess pork in demand for prompt de quoted at \$14.55;64;14.50 for ordinary; option stern moderately inquired for at steadies of the steady of the steady

Steady; 18,500 lbs at 64,6654c for prime. Raw more active and strong at 74,6574c ood rething; refined in good demand at ut loaf, 194c.

cet showed more fairness, closing strong and For Liverpool: Engagements by steam for flour at 2s 3ds65s (through freight and by outmers as low as 2s 3ds62s 6d); 50,000 bu wheat at plus provisions at 2s685s.

To the Western Associated Press, 70aK, July 29.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady 63111-16c; futures firm; July, 11.40c; August, eptember, 10.91c; October, 10.30c; November, eccember, 10.48c; January, 10.55c; February, December, 18.48c; January, 16.56c; February, 17.78-Firm; receipts, 16.000 bris; super State and ern, 34.56c4.50; common to good extrs, 34.36c4.50; to choice, 34.70c7.00; white wheat extra, 34.36c4.50; to choice, 34.70c7.00; white wheat extra, 34.36c4.50; to choice, 34.70c7.00; super state of the state o

and, with full prices. active and firm. Sugar—Demand fair to good refining, 74675c. moderately active. Rice—De-GROCKHISS—Codes scatt a good refining, 134675c. folasses steady and moderately active. Rice—Depart fair and market firm.

Patrolkum—Strong and higher; United, 25/c; grade, 767/5c; refined. 59/c bid.

Tallow—Active and firm at 64/667-16c.

LLOW—Active and Irrii at 03,6657-166.
SIN—Quiet and unchanged.
BFENTINE—Spirits, 25,66224.
Ges-Quiet and unsettled at 156:165.
Ges-Quiet and unsettled at 156:165.
Grify active; extrs mess, bit.0; family mess, 912.66.
Gut ments stronger and quiet; long clear of the control of

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—PLOUR—Increased emand for choice fresh-ground old spring and inter families; Minnesota extrag, old stock, medium a choice, \$5.2565.75; do, recently ground, good, \$6.00; ofresh, baker's good, \$1.2566.374; do fancy, \$6.39; o straight, \$7.00; Old wheat, good, \$5.00; do noy, \$6.40; Minnesota fancy, \$7.2568.50. Bye flour mat \$4.50.

ccited; Western rejected, on track, l. spot, 81.194; No. 2 red. 81.16 asked; August, 91.684 September, 81.684 bid, 81.094 836 bid, 81.10 asked. Corn quiet, but a track. 684636c; high mixed do, lo, 484c; sall mixed. July, 48c bid. 4846 bid, 482c asked; September.

FITROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9c.
WHISKEY—Market dull at \$1.10.
WHISKEY—Market dull at \$1.10.
KKEKIFFE—Fiour, 5.00 bris; wheat, 96,000 bu; or
\$1,000 bu onts, 7.00 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak superfine, 53,0063.25; XX, \$4,0064.25; XXX, \$4,3746 4.75; high grades, \$5,006.00. GRAIN—Corn in good demand at full prices; 52@56c

COHN-MEAL-Firm; held at \$2.30@2.35. PROVISIONS-Pork scarce and firm; held at \$14.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; held at \$14.50. Lard quite to but firm; herce, \$7.55; keg. \$8.25. Bulk means steady; shoulders, \$6.00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, \$6.00. Eacon scarce and firm; shoulders, \$6.00. Hissam—Bugar-curred higher; can vased, 105/681186.

WHIRKY—Dull: Western rectified, \$1.00.1.10.
WHIRKY—Dull: Western rectified, \$1.00.1.10.

WHIRKY—Dull: Western rectified, \$1.00.1.10.

WHIRKY—Bull: Whirky—Bull: Western rectified, \$1.00.1.10.

WHIRKY—Bull: Whirky—Bull: Western rectified, \$1.00.1.1

AN—Steady with fair demand: 65c. NETARY.—Sight exchange on New York, \$2.50 per premium; sterling exchange, 483/4. BALTIMORE.

PLOUR—Easter, but without change, except for Patapseo, Mills high grades, which is 25c off.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and quiet, closing easier;; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and July, \$1.105(ar.11); August, \$1.075(ar.107;6). September, \$1.06a.
1.055; Cctober, \$1.06a

ixed at 406-642/cc. Rye nominally at 12c. HAY-Unchanged. BUTTER-Firm; prime to choice Western packed, EGGS—Firm at 12c.

Persolkum—Dull and unchanged.

GROCKHISS—Coffee firm: Rio cargoes, ordinary to
hoice, 15645c. Sugar firm: A soft, 104c.

WHISK?—Dull at \$1.10461.11.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,361 brls; wheat, 337,574 bu; corn, 350 bu; cats, 800 bu. SHIP MENTS—Wheat, 440,821 bu; corn, 33,630 bu. SALES—Wheat, 532,345 bu; corn, 33,630 bu.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, then declined; No. 2 red, 254,655,650 cash; 254,655

Except No market.

Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet at \$4.30:
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; dairy, 17622e.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; dairy, 17622e.

BUGGS—Steady; 66336c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at \$15.00 asked, \$14.50 bid.

Dry salt meats firm at \$4.756.7.30; \$7.00 for young meat.

Bacon lower, at \$7.78,81568.20, \$8.37468.45. Lard lower: small lots, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, \$0.00 bris; wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 44.000 bu; oats, 15.000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, July 20.—Flock—Quiet but steady.
GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee,
E.05; No. 2 do, 58c; July, 58c; August, 50%; September, 88%c; No. 3 do, 58c; No. 4 do, 70c; rejected nominal. Corn higher and scarce; No. 2 at 35%c. Onts higher and scarce; No. 2 at 25%c. Rye scarce; No. 1 at 78c. Barley higher and scarce; No. 2 spring, cash, 78c.

ENTS-Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, none; oats

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, July B.—COTTON—Steady at 114c.
FLOUR—Quiet; extras \$3.263.75; extra family,
\$3.1594.25; No. 1, 44.7595.76; choice fancy, \$6.006.25.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower at 85c. Corn firmer
at 37.6943.76. Outs—Market dull; white, 36c; mixed,
26c. Rye dull and lower at 75c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with fair demand, at
\$4.00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; prime
steam, \$7.30. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders,
\$5.00; clear rib, \$7.598.30. Bacon strong; shoulders,
\$5.00; clear rib, \$7.598.30. Bacon strong; shoulders,
\$5.00; clear rib, \$8.25; clear, \$8.15. Hams—Sugar-cured,
10421136.

TOLEDO.

(c; July, 9856; August, 9556; September, 5756; 3 do, 9256; rejected, 3056; No. 2 amber 101-88, \$1.07; No. 2 red mixed, 156. Corn steady; high xed, 456; No. 2 seos July 20; August, 2056; reduct, 3556; Oats framer, No. 2, at 7156; old, 156; No. 10, 156; No. 2 red Wabash July, C; August, 2056; September, 2054; October, 976; August, 2054; No. 3 white Wabash, 256; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 1 white Michigan, 1 No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 2 red Wabash, 156; No. 3 red Wabash, 156; No. 2 red Wab SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 231,000 bu; corn, 6,000; oats one; cars wheat on track, 560.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 22.—FLOUR—Firm: Western superfine, 53.50440; common extras, 84.256450; Wisconsin extras, 84.256450; Minnesota do, 55.0055.75; Illinois and Indiana. 85.5035.25; St. Louis, 85.75685.30; spring wheat patents. 57.0038.30; winter do, 85.0037.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 625655.
Outs firm; No. 1 and extra white, 635645; No. 2 white, 63645; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 83645; No. 2 white, 63645; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 83645; No. 2 white, 63645; Minneson extra white, 63645; No. 2 white, 6 RECKIPTS-Flour, 2,400 bris; corn, 79,000 bu; wheat

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., July 29.—COTTON—Firm at Ile.

FLOUR—Easter, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; light demand; No. 2 amber, 88692c; No. 2 red winter, 90694c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 25685c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 71672c. Barley steady; prime fall sample, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at \$14.25. Lard firmer at \$7.20. Bulk meats stronger at 56736c. Bacon stronger at 64c, 856, 85c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT. July 29.—FLOUR—Firm at \$5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white, \$1.65 bid; new.

\$75/4c bid; July. \$5/40; new, \$7c bid; august. \$1.65/4;

September \$1.804/6(1.65; October, \$1.074; milling. No.

l, new, 91c bid; receipts, 14.000 bu; shipments, 16.000 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and firm; car-lots No. 1 hard Sheboygan, \$1.25. Corn active and higher; sales of 8,000 bu at 423/c; 4,500 bu at 423/c; 123,-000 bu first half August at 423/c. Oats nominally un-changed; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, 5%c; corn, 5%c. PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 364c; mixed, 354@34c. Oats active; No. 2 white, 274@274c. Rye firm and higher; new No. 2, 65 HIGHWINES-Steady at \$1.07%. OSWEGO.

Oswego, July 29. — GRAIN — Wheat steady; old No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.15. Corn nominally un-INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 21.—Grain—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 90%@01%c. Corn firm at 35%@38%c. Onts strong; new white, August, 25@38%c. DRY GOODS. NEW YOEK, July 23.—Ginghams continue very active, and some stocks are closed out by agents. Frints fairly active in first hands. Cotton goods only in moderate demand. Worsted dress-goods doing well. Kentucky jeans in steady request. Men's-wear woolens remain quiet, and flannels, though in fair demand, are less active. Foreign goods receiving more attention.

COTTON. GALVESTON, July 22.—COTTON.—Nominal; middlings. 10%c; low do, 10%c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 113; sales, 48; stock, 2,300.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—COTTON.—Firm; some sales higher; middlings, 11%c; low middlings, 10%c; good ordinary, 19%c; net receipts, 22 bales; gross, 130; sales, 4,300; stock, 6,501.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—PETROLEUM—Un-changed; Standard white, 110 test, Sc. PITTEBURG, July 29.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude irregular at \$1.16% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 94c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, July 29 .- SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

How the Old Skindint Shaved a Mortgagee.

Special to Loui INDIANAPOLIS, July 27 .- " Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and many a hard knock does the head that seeks a crown get in this ungrateful Republic. An instance of this kind is ound in the Hon. William H. English, as benevolent, kind, generous an old man as ever lived, as anybody who ever borrowed money of him or rented one of his houses will testify. At great personal sacrifice he has served in the House of Representatives when he might have been Representatives when he might have been shaving the nimble dollar at home and making twice as much money. And when the farmers of Southern Indiana had been stripped of their stock and left almost destitute by Morgan's raiders, and they needed money the worst in the world, who was it came nobly to their relief and bought in all steamer. Her first cargo consisted of 1,800 tons of soft coal. farmers of Southern Indiana had been stripped of their stock and left almost destitute by Morgan's raiders, and they needed money the worst in the world, who was it came nobly to their relief and bought in all their claims for damages at the munificent price of 10 per cent? Don't all answer at once,—it was that grand old man, William H. English. And he is doing this sort of Sunday-school work every day. He is not one of your Pharisees who blow a trumpet on the street corners when they give a dollar to the Chicago fire-sufferers. He does good in secret. Why, a case of his charity came to my knowledge only yesterday.

A man living on East Washington street owned a pretty little kouse, which he had bought out of his hard earnings in years past. Recently a saloon in that neighborhood was

bought out of his hard earnings in years past. Recently a saloon in that neighborhood was for sale, and, knowing it to be a profitable business, this man resolved to buy it. It would require \$500, and, not having the money by him, he resolved to borrow it by mortgaging his house. To whom should he go but to William H. English, the poorman's friend?

To him he went, borrowed the \$500 on five months' time, and paid a handsome interest to the generous man. He had only fairly got his business started when he found that an additional outlay of money would be

an additional outlay of money would be needed. Mr. English would not lend him needed. Mr. English would not lend him any more, and so he resolved to sell his home. He got an offer of \$1,000 for it if the mortgage should be satisfied. Again Mr. English was sought and asked to take his money and release the mortgage. He was reluctant to do so, but finally consented, and it just took \$800 to satisfy the noble-hearted

old public servant.

Little instances of Mr. English's liberality of this nature are brought up every day.

And in spite of all that he has done and is doing for the result.

doing for the people, they persist in pressing him again into the public service. It is shameful.

The Commercial's correspondent met an old resident of Jennings County the other day, and was talking over the political situation with him and was surprised at the wonday, and was talking over the political situa-tion with him, and was surprised at the won-derful affection he displayed for the Hon. William H. English. It even occasioned re-mark, and an explanation was asked. "I see the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad fre-quently mentioned in the newspapers now," he said.
"Well, I can remember about that project very well. The newspapers have told about

quently mentioned in the newspapers now," he said.

"Well, I can remember about that project very well. The newspapers have told about how the counties along the line of the road voted aid to it, but I have seen nothing about the scrip they issued.

"Yes, they issued a large amount of scrip, and paid their hands in it. The store took it at a discount for provisions, and it was a right smart shave on the workmen.

"In this way it got into circulation in the southern part of the State as money. My father had several thousand dollars' worth of it, and built a house with it, and thus got rid of his. But it declined in value until it wasn't worth 15 cents on the dollar, and the Company refused to redeen it,—repudiated, you know,—and lots of people lost heavily on it, and many were broken up.

"Oh yes; that's a fact. An' I reckon it warnt long after that that Bill English,—you know Bill was interested in the company along with his father, old Elisha G., who was a Director,—it wasn't long after that till Bill English moved up to Indianapolis. You see he got to be so popular that he thought the workingmen might want to give him a surprise party some night, and he didn't take to such foolishness. Yes, when Bill English's name is mentioned I can hardly restrain my feelings."

Another case of Mr. English's generosity to the widow and the orphan is liable to become public through the courts. The case involves Kentucky parties, and it is a disagreement over the settlement of an estate of which English was administrator. He administered the trust in a very curious way, and the parties charge that, instead of dividing up the estate, he bought in their claims for a small price and got quit-claim deeds to their share of the property, which lies in Kentucky. They allege that he misrepresented the value of the property to them, and thus got their interests at a small fraction of their real value. They are trying to obtain a settlement, and a suit may resulf. Mr. English's character will be badly damaged.

There is scarcely a pers

There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why take a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.

MARINE NEWS.

Muddle in Regard to Rates on Grain and the Capacity Chartered.

The New Steam-Barge Wocoken Visited Yesterday.

A Horse-Race Being Arranged by the Boss Grain Trimmers.

Local and General Notes in Great Variety-News by Telegraph.

HOME GATHERINGS. GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.
Common report on the streets, yesterday, had it that grain freights had advanced to 5 cents on corn and 5% cents on wheat to Buffalo. Several

ressel Captains are said to have stated that 5 cents was tendered to them on corn. The charers, as given below, do not indicate any change, owever. They were as follows: To Buffalo Schooners Grace Murray, A. B. Moore, David Vance, and propeliers C. J. Kershaw, Minneapolis, Wocoken, New York, Colorado, Cuba, and Vanderbilt, corn at 44 cents; propeller D. Ballentine, wheat at 5 cents. To Collingwood—Schooners G. L. Wrenn and John Miner, corn at two-thirds of the Buffalo rate. To Goderich—Schooner City of Green Bay, corn on a through rate. Capacity, 41,000 bushels wheat and 550,000 bushels corn. The above charters, there is good reason to believe, do not include all that were made. Last evening grain-trimmers and tailymen stated to The Thibuns reporter that the actual amount of capacity secured by shippers amounted to fully 1,000,000 bushels. They said, furthermore, that every vessel that could be secured was eagerly taken. Among the vessels secured and not reported above were the schooner Golden West, corn to Goderich; the schooner Maria Martin for corn to Buffalo; and the schooner Camanche for wheat to Kingston. The latter was put in to arrive from Racine. It should be added in this connection, as affording the fullest explanation of the muddle concerning capacity and rates, that undue Jealousy among agents leads them to keep silent tongues. Consequently the actual transactions, as well as the rates obtained, are hard to be gotten at by the reporters. A rule to enforce the pulletining of all engagements as fast as made, if adopted and enforced by the Board of Trade, would put an end to the difficulty complained of and prove of great benefit to the vessel interest generally. Coarse freights show a stendy tendency in an upward direction. The demand for vessels continues so largely in excess of the supply that rates cannot fail to move up the scale. Yesterday charters as reported were as follows: Schooner George D. Dousman, lumber from Little Sunmice to Chicago at \$2.50; schooner Stronach, lumber from Muskegon to South Chicago at \$2. free towing and half of unloading expense guaranteed; schooner Frank Crawford, wood and bark from Jacksonport at \$2.0; schooner E. R. Blake, lumber from Muskegon to Michago City at \$1.75.

THE TRIBUNE rep Vance, and propellers C. J. Kershaw, Minneapolis, Wocoken, New York, Colorado, Cuba,

from Muskegon to Michigan City at \$1.75.,

THE WOCOKEN.

THE TRIBUNE reporter yesterday inspected the new steam-barge Wocoken, discharging coal atthe North Side Gas Company's dock in the Ogden canal. The Wocoken has frequently been noticed by the daily papers printed in Cleveland, where she was built by Thomas Quayle's Sons for the Messrs. Winslow. Her length on deck is 204 feet, beam 57 feet, and depth of hold 20 feet. Her construction is of the strongest possible description, and for finished workmanship she ranks second to no steam vessel on the lakes. All of her accommodations for officers and crew are below deck, and may be styled the pattern of perfection as regards arrangement, roominess, and general convenience. The only upper works carried are the pilot-house with short texas forward, and the house-engine and boilers aft. The engine is a compound of Holloway's patent, with 55x48 lower cylinder and 30x 8 upper cylinder. This engine has sufficient power to drive the huge vessel through the water at the rate of ten miles per hour under moderate steam pressure. It was built at the Cuyahoga Works. The boilers, two in number, are of steel, each seventeen feet long with nine feet shells. The arrangements for extinguishing fires are perfect. Besides being able to fill the hold with steam, the main deck is fairly covered with stand pipes, to which hose can be applied in a few seconds, and every part of the vessel flooded with water. A feature that attracted the attention of the reporter was the presence of a stuffed, gamecock in the engine-room, and another in the room of the Captain, while yet one other, of metel and handsomely gift, surmounted the flagstaff in the bow. The gamecock constitutes the private signal of the Winstows; hence the presence of so many birds of that description or board.

The Wocoken is commanded by Capt. W. Buffington, one of the oldest and most successful of our lake my leaf and cocupies THE WOCOKEN.

A NAUTICAL HORSE-RACE.

A novel horse-race is on the tapis here. The parties interested are the boss trimmers, one of our Harbormasters and Inspector of Grain, and a gentieman engaged in supplying vessels. Each possesses a horse that is better than that of the other, in his mind; hence the arrangement for a go-as-you-please race for a sweepstakes purse of \$120. The entries are as follows: Pat Hurley enters Kate B.; William Considine, Irish Maid; Jack McCarthy, Hopeless; J. Coughlin, Nobock-fish; J. McKee, Bautcher Boy; A. Saunders, Pat Ford; John Gebson, Hopeful; Dan McCarthy, Corkonian; and Hugh Kelly, Winkler Ranger. The time for the race has not yet been determined, but George Gillman will act as stakeholder, and Capt. Henry Blue as referee. Judges remain to be selected. Betting runs high between the owners of the animals, and the race undoubtedly will be of the most exciting kind. It is to be a single dash of one mile.

DOCK NOTES.

Yesterday proved another slow one on the river. Yet tugs secured enough work to pay their coal and help expenses.

Lumber sold slowly at the market, and a number of loaded vessels remained at the dock last evening.

evening.

The schooner St. Lawrence will receive a new mainmast upon her return to Buffalo.

Yesterday the schooner Advance received a

The schooner St. Lawrence will receive a new mainmast upon herseturn to Buffalo. Yesterday the schooner Advance received a thorough recalking.

To-day the propeller Minneapolis goes into the Chicago Company's West Side dock for calking and other necessary work.

The fire at Buffalo, reported by telegraph yesterday afternoon-caused quite a sensation along the docks.

Garfield flags are carried by the schooners Charley Hibbard and Kate Durley.

The schooner Monsoon went into commission last evening, after having occupied a place in the North Branch boneyard for four seasons. She was floated out of Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday afternoon.

Miller Brothers are completing a thorough rebuild of the old schooner Orkney Lass. The improvements embrace new keelsons throughout, also new bilge strokes, new frames forward and new outside plank and ceiling. The Lass came off the dry-dock yesterday afternoon, and will be ready for soa in a short time.

One of Miller Brothers' dry-docks was occupied yesterday by the schooner Emeline and yacht Ina. Both required calking. To-day the second dock will be occupied by the schooner Moselle and a leaky dump scow.

Captains of vessels mooring at the foot of La Salle street are in the habit of making their lines fast to the tunnel trestle work. About 10 o'clock night before last a partially inebriated seaman tripped over one of these lines and was precipitated into the river. Fortunately the accident was witnessed by Barney Gallagher and a friend, who succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate man from a watery grave.

The owner of the steam yacht No-nan-tum evidently finds the pleasure business to be unprofitable, as he advertises her to-be sold at auction at Clark street bridge, at 11 o'clock Monday forenoon.

NOTES FROM ABROAD. The annual report of the Detroit Dry-Dock

ompany was filed yesterday with the County Cierk. It shows the following:
 Clerk. It shows the following:
 \$200,000.00

 Capital paid in.
 \$200,000.00

 Real estate
 207,876.47

 Personal estate
 478,253.20

 Indebtedness
 85,978.56

 Credits
 50,331.30
 shares; John Owen, 2,720; J. Emory Owen, 1,200; R. P. Toms, 2,000; T. S. Darling, 2,353; Frank E. Kirby, 800; A. McVittie, 100; W. B. Searth, 25; John Battle, 22; Jesse Hoyt, 1,000. The amoun of money borrowed and remaining unpaid is whole or in part is \$85,978.56.—Free Press, 28th.

whole or in part is \$85,578.56.—Free Press, 28th.

GOOD TIME.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday says: "The large propeller Now York, Capt. Moore, of the Union Steamboat Company, has been unsking some very good time lately, besides getting a reputation for loading and unloading cargoes in less time than any other propeller on the lakes. She passed the lighthouse on her way into Buffalo River at \$2.50 yesterday morning; commenced elevating at 5:30 as m. and took out 69,000 bushels of graits; went to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad's down-freight house and unloaded 125 tons of deck freight; went to the up-freight house and took in 185 tons of general merchandise, and passed the lighthouse bound for Cheago at 3:30 p. m., just twelve hours and fifty-five minutes from the time she entered port.—The time occupied in loading, unloading, including shifting from dock to dock, was eleven hours and thirty minutes. The grain was taken out at the Tifft Elevator in eight hours and fifteen with

investigation as to the admiralty merits of the Mamie-Garland horror, even to the end, that examinations and trials for manslaughter in connection with the same case may be made at Sandwich, Ont. This is possible, inasmuch as it is already pretty well established that the collision took place in Canadian waters, while there is no doubt that the wreet now lies in Canadian waters.—Detroit Free Press. GLEANINGS.

waters.—Detroit Free Press.

GLEANINGS.

On Wednesday over twenty vessels were waiting to load at the Wabash Elevator in Toledo.

The Union Steamboat Company's new propeller Rochester will be placed in commission in about three weeks.

While landing the schooner Thomas Quayle at one of the Cleveland piers Monday evening the tug Forest City got her shoe twisted on the short splies, and it became necessary to put her into the dry-dock.

Dredging is being pushed at the Lime Kilns with all possible speed, and the amount of rock taken out each day is enormous.

Capt. Abraham Elisworth, of the Cleveland tug Forest City, has been laid off by the Custom-House authorities on account of colorblindness.

There is a great scarcity of vessels at Buffaio, and much trouble is experienced in getting freight off the docks. Many inquiries are made for boats to earry coal, iron-ore, pig and railroad iron, and general merchandise, and shippers willingly offer present rates.

A collision occurred Saturday at the Canada Southern Railroad station, Amherstburg. The tug River Queen arrived at Amherstburg Monday morning half full of water, and in an almost waterlogged condition, having encountered a terrible sea on Lake Erie Sunday night.

Great improvements are being made on Port

countered a terrible sea on Lake Erie Sunday night.

Great improvements are being made on Port Hope harbor at the western pier.

The Hamilton people are expecting a share of the grain that comes to Collingwood from Chicago for passage across the railways to Lake Ontario. The Hamilton & Northwestern Railway will carry the grain to the elevator in Hamilton for shipment east.

Thomas Quayle's Songare building a steambarge for the Messrs. Winslow at Cleveland that will be ten feet longer than the Wocaken. Rumor has it that they are to put still another steam-barge on the stocks soon for outside parties.

steam-barge on the stocks seem to parties.

The new propeller just completed in Presley & Co.'s shipyard, christeued the Smith Moore, after her commander, was jaunched at Cleveland yesterday.

The propeller Cormorant is having the Orvis patent smoke-consumer attached to her machinery. The propeller Annie Smith will follow suit when she comes to port.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., July 29 .- The new steam-barge Smith Moore was successfully launched from Smith Moore was successfully launched from Presley & Co.'s yard this afternoon in the presence of an immense throng of people. She presented a line appearance in the water. After righting, her draft was found to be four feet forward and eight aft. The dimensions of the new vessel are as follows: Length of keel, 236 feet; length over all, 240 feet; breadth of beam. 35 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet. She is greatly strengthened by an arch 130 feet in length, 6 feet deep, and constructed from material 4½ linehes in thickness. The knees are athwartships instead of fore and aft, and the lower deck is of white oak. She is provided with a pair of condensing engines, thirty-two-inch bore and thirty-six-inch stroke, with one boiler ten and a half feet in diameter and eighteen feet long. Her owners are Capt. Smith Moore, formerly of the steam-barke Tutte, who will command her, and Messrs. F. W. Pelton, H. H. Brown, and members of the Globe Iron Works Company? The cost complete is \$80,000. The new vessel will be ready for sea in about ten days. It is not yet decided whether she will enter the grain or iron-ore trade.

Arrived—Propellers Annie Smith, Marquette, ore: Empire State, Duluth; City of Coucord, Chicago; schooner Three Brothers, Marquette, ore.

ore. Cleared—Propellers India, Duluth; Montana, Chicago; schooner Verona, Marquette. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 29.—Down—Propelers Scotia, St. Paul, Winslow, R. Prindiville and consort, Westford and barges.

Up—Propellers Chicago, Arctic, Idaho, Commodore, Nebruska, W. H. Barnum, O. Town-

De-Fropeiers Chicago. Arene, Idaho, Commodore, Nebraska, W. H. Barnum, O. Townsend and consort, Salina and barges, Yosemite and barges, D. W. Powers, and C. G. Houghton; schoofters Ellen Spry, Camden. Hannah, Donalds, A. Fort, B. Everleigh, Helen Pratt.
Wind morth, light; woather line.
Port Hurox, July 25—10 p. m.—Passed up—Propeilers Alaska, N. K. Fairbank, Nebraska, Chicago, Commodore, Newburg, Michigan and barges, Bay City and barges, Yosemite and barges, Bay City and barges, Yosemite and barges, D. W. Powers, with C. G. Houghton, Enterprise and consort Nisgara in tow, Castle and barges; schooners Camden, Donelson, Ellen Sory, Nobly, A. Ford, B. Everleigh, Helen Pratt, Clara Parker, Joseph I. Case, J. Maria Scott.
Down—Propellers Arabia, Ontario, Empire, East Saginaw and barges; schooners A. Cobb, J. N. Foster, Minéral State.
Wind—North, gentle; weather fine.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The schooner Minnie Slauson was placed in dry dock here to day for a new stem, the schooner Honest John for a leak caused by striking on a reef at Bailey's Harbor, and the schooner Mediator, also to stop The scow Christie and schooner Buena Vista are making water too freely for safety, and will be docked to-morrow.

The tug Dexter became disabled to-day by a

The tug Dexter became disabled to-day by a loose wheel.
Only one ressel, the schooner Cortez, was under the elevator spouts to-day. She loaded wheat for Oswego on owner's account.
Arrived.—Schooner J. B. Merrill.
Cleared.—Schooner Cortez, Sunny Side, steam barges Nahant, D. Ballentine with consort, A. B. Moore. PORT COLBGRNE.

PORT COLBGRNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 29.—Passed up—
Steamers Albatross, Kingston to Chicago, light;
A. Falconer, Kingston to Toledo, light; Willie
Keller, Ogdensbung to Fairport. ore: North Star,
Kingston to Toledo, light; J. G. Worth, Kingston
to Toledo, light; yaeht Oriel, Toronto to
Chicago, light. ton to Toledo, light; yaeht Oriel, Toronto to Chicago, light.

Down-Schooner Mediterranean, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; propellers Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo.

Arrived at Welland Railway Elevator to unload—Barges O. J. Hale, A. C. Keating, H. F. Church, from Chicago, with corn; steam-barge Tecumseh, with wheat, from Toledo.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, July 29.—Passed up—Propellers Nebraska, Commodore, Arctic, Newburg, Alaska, India; steam-barges W. H. Barnum, Enterprise and consort and schooner Scud, Michigan and barges, Benton and barges, Bay City and barges, Ohio and consorts, Sanliac, W. H. Gratwick and barges and schooner Thomas P. Sheldon, N. K. Fairbank, L. Chamberlain and consort; schooners Camden, Bonaldson, Ellien Spry, J. I. Case, Cecelia, H. N. Todman.

Passed down—Propellers Empire State, Winslow, Scatia; steam-barges Burlington and barges, Westford and barges and schooner Seaman, R. Prindiville and barges, fron Age and consort, A. A. Turner and barges; schooners Niagara, Monticello, H. J. King, J. B. Wilber.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Arrivals -Propellers Sarden City, Gordon Campbell, schooner Mornfing Star, grain, Chicago.
Cleared—Propellers Garden City, Gordon
Campbell, schooner C. C. Barnes, pig-iron; Mornng Star, Chicago. Charters—Schooner Moonlight, coal to Milwau-

kee, 70 cents.

Canal freights—Lower; quoted: Wheat at 5½ cents, corn at 5½ cents, and oats at 3½ cents, to New York; pine lumber at \$2.65 per thousand to Albany, and \$3.50 to New York; staves to New York at \$1.62½ per ton. Canal shipments, 212,000.

ments, 212,000.

PORT DALMOUSIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALMOUSIE, July 29.—Passed up—
Schooner T. R. Merritt, from Kingston to Chicago, light.

Passed down—Propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, wheat, Montreal, wheat.
The schooner J. S. Breek came off the dock and left for Chicago to load wainut.
Charters—Corn 14 cents, wheat 2 cents, to MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MARQUETTE, Mich., July 23.—Passed up—Propeller Japan.
Down—Propeller China, propeller Duluth,
Arrived—Schooner Trinidad, schooner Richards. ards.
Cleared-Propeller E. B. Hale, schooners
Negatinee, A. Bradley, Fayette Brown, propeller D. M. Wilson, schooners F. Perew, Emma
Mayes, Exile.

DULUTH.

Specia. Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

DIVINITY Mine Life 5th Aprile of Propeller

Specia. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH, Minn., July 29.—Arrived.—Propeller Quebec; tag Favorite; schooner Beile Stevens, Mapie Leaf.

Departed.—Propeller China; tag Favorite; schooner Beile Stevens, Mapie Leaf, Emma Maria, Jura, George W. Davis.

Arrived, July 29.—Propellers Atlantic, Manistoe. Departed.—Propeller Atlantic.

Benga. ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE. Pa., July 29.—Entered—Propeller Rhoda

Stewart; schooner Empire State, wheat, Toledo;
propeller H. D. Coffinberry, ore, Escanaba.

Cleared—Propeller Rhoda Stewart; schooner

Empire State, Chicago, light; propeller H. D.

Coffinberry, light, Escanaba.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLLINGWOOD.

July 29.—Arrived—School
Countias, from Chicago, 17,590 busheis corn.
ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 29.—Cleared—School.

Richards and Lottle Cooper, for Escanaba KINGSTON.

on Lake Ontario, and \$1.50 through the canal. In consequence of this the sailors on several vessels in port struck for the advanced rate. SomeCaptains acceded to the strikers' demands, whilst others left port with reduced crews.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stur Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stur Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Milwaukoe, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Ociorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Geonto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Contro, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Don Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood.
Schr G. D. Douseman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. M. Scove, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr B. Boalt, Charlevoix, milroad ties.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, inmber.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, inmber.
Schr Lookout, Manistee, lumber. Schr L. Douk, St. Joseph, iumber.
Schr Lookout, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, North Bay, lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Podunk, cedar posts.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Marquette, iren ore.
Schr Otter, Ludington, lumber.
Schr L. McDonaid, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. McDonaid, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lucinda, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Joses, Holland, brush.
Schr Merchant, Bay du Noque, bark and fish.
Schr S. A. Irisn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sungson Bay, railroad ties.
Schr A. Bronson, North Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, iumber.
ACTUAL SABLINGS. artin, Sturgeon Ray, railroad ties. son, North Bay, cedar posts.

Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, Himber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr C. I. Johnston, Muskegon.
Schr W. Loutit, Manistee.
Schr E. Allen, Menominee.
Schr E. Allen, Menominee.
Schr E. M. Portch, Paran Bay.
Schr Mocking Bird, Portage Lake.
Schr H. Blood, Muskegon.
Schr B. Boalt, Charlevoix.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven.
Schr F. Crawford, Traverse Bay.
Schr H. Grand Haven.
Schr F. Crawford, Traverse Bay.
Schr Morning Light, Manistee.
Schr Advance, Whitelish Bay.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland.
Schr L. Doak, St. Jöseph.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ahnapee.
Schr S. Bates, Peatwater.

Schr S. Bates, Peatwater. Schr G. D. Douseman, Menominee. Schr G. D. Douseman, Menominee,
Schr G. D. Douseman, Menominee,
Schr George Steele, Escanaba.
Schr J. A. Merrill, Muskegon.
Schr T. Simms, Red River.
Schr Driver, Carlton.
Schr Maine, Ludington.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay.
Schr E. L. Fick, Muskegon.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin.
Schr Felicitous, Frankfort.
Schr Reledonia, Grand Haven.
Schr Australia, Muskegon.
Schr Australia, Muskegon.
Schr Commerce, Menominee.
Schr Puluski, Escanaba.
Schr E. Day, Muskegon.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee.
Schr Imperial, Menominee.

Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven.
Schr Imperial, Menominee.
Schr A. Blake, Muskegon.
Schr A. Winiack, Muskegon.
Schr A. Winiack, Grand Haven.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven.
Schr Genab, Manistee.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River.
Schr Bandrate, Muskegon.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon.
Schr Eagle-Wing, Muskegon.
Schr Gen. Worth, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Gen. Worth, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Selt, Muskegon.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mossenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, Sundries.
Stmr Muskegon. Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Kright Templar, Black River, 25 brls pork
and sundries.

Schr Knight Templar, Black River, 25 bris pork and sundries. Schr Brunette, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn. Schr Yankee Blade, Collingwood, 16,700 bu corn. Schr Ada Medora, Collingwood, 20,290 bu corn. Prop Nashua, Cleveland, 10,000 bu corn and 121 bris flour. Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 28,500 bu corn. Schr James Schuette, Goderich, 19,147 bu corn. Prop Nyack, Buffalo, 3,500 bris flour and sundries.

dries.

Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 2,500 bu wheat, and 18,600 bu oats.

Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.

Prop Lake Eric, Collingwood, 16,679 bu corn, 80 bris pork, and sundries.

Schr J. C. King, Buffalo, 34,000 bu wheat.

Schr John Miller, Collingwood, 20,000 bu corn.

Prop St. Albans, Cieveland, 100 bris pork and sundries.

Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 51,786 bu corn, Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wifeat. Schr Kate Darley, Port Colborne, 27,982 bu corn. How a Fire-Works Committee Came to

How a Fire-Works Committee Came to Grief.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal gives this account of the accident from are-works during the welcoming home of the Cornelt crew the other night: One of Hymes' transfer coaches had been engaged to carry the Fire-Works Committee and their explosives. On the seat in front sat Chief of Police Sullivan and Charles Cole, the driver. Inside there were two men, Messrs. H. F. Hibbard and J. M. Hoover.

An eye-witness of the catastrophe says Hoover was seen holding a puck of fire-crackers outside the coach window, when he seemed to have some difficulty in doing so on account of the wind. He then held them closer to bim and the sparks lew inside the vehicle and ignited a whole box of are-crackers that lay on the seat. These immediately set a large quantity of Roman candles off, and the scene that ensued beggars description. Hoover, being near the door, managed to effect his oscape with only a severely burned hand. Mr. Hibbard threw himself from the window to avoid the rushing rockets and struck on the pavement in such a manner as to produce

hand. Mr. Hibbard threw hisself from the window to avoid the rushing rockets and struck on the pavement in such a manner as to produce a compound fracture of the left leg just above the ankle.

The horses, frightened by the anearthly racket behind them, ran for dear life, and Sullivan, fearing his head would be pierced by a rocket, jumped from his high seat to the ground and was so fortunate as to get off with only a slightly-sprained foot. The driver, Charles Cole, stuck to his post in spite of the hell behind him, and finally, when his clothes took fire, he leaped to the back of one of his horses and in that position guided the team and prevented incalculable damage, for the street was full of people and had the team escaped their driver it is almost certain that many would have been knocked down and cruthed. Cole succeeded in checking the team at the Cayuga House, when a hose that had been attached to a hydrant was put into use and soon the biazing coach and the sputtering contents were deluged.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution \$80 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 1,1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER.

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SEAMLESS-REEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1876. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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RATES OF PASSAGE From New York to Southampton, London, thuye, and Bremen, first cabin, 100; second cabin, 50; steerage, 53; Return tickers at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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steerage rates by the
NORTH G.: RMAN LLOYO
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LOCAL AGENT. STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpoot, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 451 to \$55, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 461. Steerage, \$55. Mi. Steerage, \$55 AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 55 Broadway, N. Y., and hi Randolph-st, Chicago JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER DAY. This splendid Hotel, having been thoroughly renated and refurnished, will open THURSDAY, JUNE 17. CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors.
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TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Billousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaun-dice, Constipation and Files, or Kid-ney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

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At a dry vegetable compound and
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Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, SIGHAEDSON & CO., Proprietors. 10 (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

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Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

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A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at lighted Park. III., near Chicago, Elith Sept. 22, 1880. For catalogue, etc., apply to NATH'I. BUTLER, Jr., A.M., Principal. The Young Ladies' Athenaum,

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O in at the Kensseker Polytechnic Institute, Troy N.Y. The oldest engineering school in America Next term begins Scot. 16. The Redster for 188 contains a list of the graduates for the past fifty four years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, etc. Address DAVID M GREENE, Director. COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE one theren, Conn., Gen. Russell's School. Preparatory to college, scientific scaools or business. Thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, etc. Ample opportuninity for athletic sames, rowing, etc.

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NOTICE. Amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to take effect August 4, 1880.

RULE VI.—BARLEY.

No. 1 Barley shall be plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain, he plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain, No. 2 Barley shall be sound, of healthy color obright or but slightly salmed, not puump enough for No. 1, reusonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3-Barley shall include slightly shrunken, and otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough otherwise slightly damaged bariey, not good enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Bariey shall include all bariey fit for malting durposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 Bariey shall include all bariey which is badly damaged, or for any cause unit for malting purposes, except that baries which has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

This Rule shall be in force on and after August 4, 1881, but it is provided that all bariey in store on said date inspected in under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule.

WM. M. SMITH. WM. M. SMITH,
GEO, M. BOGUE,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
July 14, 1880.

PAIRBANNS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

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MYSTIC PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDT. Cures Loncorrhea, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Ovariar Diseases, all diseases known as Female Weakness Used in England for years as a Periodical and Regarding Pill. Sold by an Unicoletic certywhere. Price Hill per box, or rely sealed, which was to postage, security sealed, which was to be postage, security sealed, which was to the United States. For Pamphiets sent free. 23
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VAN SCHALMA, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 16 and 3t Lake-s., Corner Descoors.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO CURE DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. sult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all ie, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the hysician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

MAILROAD TIME-PARKE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

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ubuque Day Ex. via Ulnton.

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A fire chine, we fold a supprise this office Pro

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rific Fast Express.

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Illinois Central Railroad.

St. Louis & Texas Express....
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line...
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Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Sa

l (via Main and Air Line)... Y York & Boston Ex. (daily). chi New York & Boston Ex., annazoo Accommodation... antic Express (daily)..... saht Express rand tapids & Muskegon Mail. 966 am * 750 pe rand tapids & Petosky Express 250 pm * 120 pe rand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. * 9:10 pm * 450 am a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Leave. Arriva Mail (via Main Line). 7:35 am 7:50 am

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